MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated cooperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320

Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Price's FLOWER SHOPPE
477 KING ST. E. BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23rd St.—Garfield 7104
SODA FOUNTAINS
Ice Cream—Sundaes—Bricks
"We deliver anything anywhere."

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL.

Smallman & Ingram Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Store your furs in our Scientific Storage Vaults. Minimum charge 2½ per cent of your own valuation.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Modern equipment. 6 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

FEARNLEY'S "ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-J }

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
239 Dundas Street Met. 3335
55 Stores in Canada

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

CUMMING
The Clothier
164 Richmond Street London Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 383 RICHMOND ST.

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
E. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar
Phone 4040 Queen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Mohawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Test This Better Cleaning
Individual attention, experienced workmen and fine hand-finishing join to make our cleaning service second to none.
● REVITALIZED DRY CLEANING
Toronto LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK 2161

Bruce McKinnon
LADIES' WEAR
Featuring Slenderizing Styles for the Larger Sizes
27 Bloor Street West Toronto

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Kate J. Nicol
Demonstrates New Season's
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
A staff of competent corsetieres will demonstrate suitable models on your figure. Types to suit all figures, reasonably priced.
Randolph 2129. 28 BLOOR ST. W.

The Best Food
Served in the Best Way
to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grille
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. EL. 9859

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

Mackey's Bread
"Ontario's Leading Bakers for 20 Years."
"MELLO KRUST BREAD."
LLoydbrook 8500

Gowns? Hats? Coats?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning? Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
313 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Calow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

WINDSOR

F. W. NICHOLAS
invites you to fill up your car with gas and oil at his
WHITE STAR SERVICE STATION
We shall be happy to service your car with batteries, tyres and accessories.
TECUMSEH AT JANETTE AVE.

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
145 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE

Safe-Reliable
FUR STORAGE
CLEANING · REPAIRS · REMODELLING
Dechaux
Frontenac 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

*DOLLARD 4601
COAL FUEL OIL
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Good Shoes for all occasions
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

Moyra Melrose
presents
Her Students' Seventh Annual
Dramatic and Musical
Costume Recital
VICTORIA HALL
Saturday, May 11, 1935, at 8 P. M.
Seats—$1.00, 50c. Children 50c, 25c
Studio—428 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount
EL. 3680

LINENS
for Every Occasion
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX
Our Specialty
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

YOUR FURS
are properly
INSURED
when given to
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
for
STORAGE
PICK UP YOUR PHONE
THIS MINUTE . . .
CALL—Lancaster 0929
or 7029
ASK FOR—Fur Storage
SAY—"Please call for my fur coat at once. Here's my address."
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Fur Coat Specialists
1193 Phillips Square
Lancaster 0929 or 7029

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

AT THE WEST END BUREAU
303 Regent St., London, W. 1., 3rd floor
Free list private families, board residence, homes for those needing care.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms, $37-$85 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HAMPSTEAD—Scotch lady wishes paying guests; comfortable house, 5 minutes Tubes, buses. 7 Belsize Sq. Phone Primrose 1321.

Kensington, London, W.
A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort, excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143).

LONDON—A comfortable home is offered visitors to London, long or short periods; close Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, telephones, separate tables; from 2 guineas. Bayswater 3038. Box M-699, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 331 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt. (Sir Philip Ben Greet's Co., B.B.C., etc.), gives lessons in SPEECH, READING and ACTING. 31 Upper Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1. Museum 0562.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

ENGLISH lady offers services any capacity in return for expenses of short trip to Boston. Box M-2033, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FLATS TO LET

£285 PER ANNUM: Queen's Gate; quiet, sunny flat to let unfurnished; porter, lift, central heating, refrigerator, 3 bedrooms, hot and cold, 2 reception, bathroom, 2 lavatories, kitchen; would let furnished. 18 Brook Green, London, W. 6. Riverside 2034.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, 47, Harrington Gardens and Campden Hill—Unfurnished self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lifts, constant hot water, central heating. Apply Store, 4 William Street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810.

LONDON—In the heart of Mayfair, beautiful balcony flat; three reception rooms, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, servants' quarters, separate, furnished or unfurnished. Box M-2669, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Unfurnished flat, newly decorated; 3 large rooms, kitchen, bathroom; constant hot water; garden with tennis; near Tube, buses. 143 Sutherland Ave., W. 9. ABERCORN 4196.

LONDON—To let: unfurnished; 2 comfortable flats in select house; 15/6 and 30/-; electric light, bathroom; large gardens. Horwood, 106 Wood Vale, Forest Hill, SYD. 6840.

LONDON, W. 4—Flat, self-contained, entrance floor, bathroom, 4 large rooms, conservatory, kitchen, garage opt. 10, Bath Road.

WESTMINSTER (Vincent Square) — Cozy MAISONETTE to let furnished; 2 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception. 51 Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1. Victoria 5075.

FLATLETS

LONDON, Bayswater—Unfurnished, self-contained flatlet, ground floor, south; geyser bath; separate meters; rent 16/6d. per week. Bayswater 3878. Misses Evans and Livesey, 38 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

FLORISTS

KAY NORTON
Choice cut flowers; bowls and baskets and floral designs of all kinds. 1 The Mall, Notting Hill Gate. BAY. 0411.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SALLY PAGE
Knightsbridge Galleries
58A Brompton Road, London
Phone Kensington 3636 Nr. Knightsbridge Tube
PERIOD AND MODERN FURNITURE from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses. Illustrated catalogue on application.

GARDENING

LONDON GARDENS for garden work of every description. Design and maintenance. 119 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Kensington 7388.

HAIRDRESSERS

LAY & MORETON, LTD.
Court Hairdressers, Beauty Culture and Manicure
60 Conduit St., London, W. 1. Tel. Regent 4783

HOUSES TO LET

HEART OF MENDIP—Delightful bungalow, living and 3 bedrooms, bath, garage; glorious views; 4 guineas; June onwards. Box W-7, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

KENT COAST—Attractive 4-roomed bungalow to let or for sale, actually on private beach; 6 beds. Apply 83 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, S. E. 3. Phone Greenwich 2780.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, garden; convenient tube, railways, buses; low rate for suitable let. A., The Briars, Willcott Road, Acton Hill, W. 3.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

INSURANCE

MOTOR, buildings, property, stock, annuities, endowment, etc.; Lloyd's and leading companies. HENRY J. BROWN, Insurance Broker, 50 DENTON RD., LONDON, N. 8. Telephone Mountview 0383.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

LADY consultant on interior decorations, colour schemes, lighting, furnishings, antique or modern. "Bitchey," "Treetops," Loudwater, Rickmansworth. 'Phone 683.

JEWELLERY

YOUNG LADY, trained in artistic jewellery and enamelling, seeks connection with studio, shops or private clients; original designs or customer's ideas carried out. BETTY PURVIS, 68 Sittingbourne Avenue, Enfield.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY
3 Bloemfontein Ave., Shepherds Bush, W. 12. All work hand-done, no chemicals; open-air drying; moderate prices. SHE. 3786.

The Crown Laundry Co. Ltd.
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM
Telephone Putney 0127
gives good service at reasonable prices. Soft water used. Mending done. Personal attention given by Mrs. Joyce Newton to customers' wishes.

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY
Prop.: H. LEE (Phone WILLS. 0840)
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired, and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application: 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N. W. 2.

MILLINERY

CHALLEN
LADIES' HATTER
Models : Adaptation : Renovation : Design
31 Ebury Street, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 8838

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & KIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2338.

OPTICIANS

CECIL DAY, F. B. O. A., F. S. M. C.
Consulting Optician
in personal attendance at 33 New Cavendish Street, London, W. 1 on Tuesday afternoons. Appointments can be made by 'phoning Langham 2663. On other days at 68 High Street, Camberley, Surrey. Telephone Camberley 643.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Business young man or student would be welcomed in lady's household with grown-up sons. Box M-340, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Companion-help wanted to assist with boy; no lessons required; not over 35. Box M-3314, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MIDDLESEX, 13 miles from London—Good cook, also housemaid or house parlourmaid; Protestant; for middle of May. Write stating experience. Box M-2656, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NANNIE required; must be capable and experienced; 15 minutes from Croydon, 35 minutes from London. Apply Box W-10, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

FROEBEL-TRAINED, fully experienced mistress desires afternoon position in May, school or privately. London. Box M-2189, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GERMAN LADY at present in England as pair to learn English; excellent needlewoman; certificated teacher. Box W-13, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GIRL (21) desires interesting work; 1 year secretarial experience, city office; bookkeeping; French; willing to travel. Box W-11, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY SECRETARY with seven years' experience requires post; excellent references. Box W-9, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in home management, also many years in textile trade, would take position of trust in either capacity. Box W-14, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG LADY (Teacher's Diploma—Paris) seeks re-engagement, school or private family. Telephone Riverside 3814.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 30 Cornhill, Ave., London, E. C. 3

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, W. 14—Newly furnished divan bed sittingroom, in mansion flat; from 30/- including breakfast and light; gas rings and meters; close Underground and buses. Box W-12, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Nicely furnished quiet, sunny bedroom and large sitting-room on first floor, with light and attendance; £4.4.0 per week; near Sloane Square. Box M-2868, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, service, catering, every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park. 3 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 6976.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished divan bed-sitting rooms; meals optional. Apply 78 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14. Western 1238.

LONDON—At 63 New Cavendish St., W. 1, WELBECK 7330; well-furnished suites and bed-sitting rooms; service and breakfast.

ROOMS WANTED

EPSOM DISTRICT—Young man working in London desires find rooms or family in Epsom; partial board; moderate price; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-569, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—FURNISHED FLATS—6 self-contained flats with FULL SERVICE ANY PERIOD; CENTRAL AND VERY QUIET; under the personal supervision of the proprietress. WARGRAVE HOUSE, 13a Maddox Street, Hanover Square, W. 1.

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON, South Kensington—Service suites for gentlemen, central heating, private baths, food optional. Kens. 3811. Box M-2186, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SHETLAND WEAR

SHETLAND and FAIR ISLE SHOP, SLOANE 4136—Real Shetland hand-knit garments for adults and children; models copied; tweeds, rugs. 27 Elizabeth St., Buckingham Palace Rd., S. W. 1

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

TAILORS

N. GREEN
EXCLUSIVE LADIES' TAILORING
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
Costumes and Long Coats, Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired and Remodelled. 41 Marloes Road, Kensington. Western 2748.

TEA ROOMS

THE ORANGE TEA ROOMS
65 Edgware Road, London, W. 2
For real home-cooked
LUNCHEONS TEAS SUPPERS
Open till 10 P. M., also Sundays.

TEACHERS

EXPERIENCED teacher seeks post, school or family, teaching or as companion or help, daily or resident. C/o Reddy, 13 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

PIANOFORTE teacher desires pupils; experienced examinations, competitions, also accompanist. Miss Craddock, L. R. A. M., A. L. A. M., 39 Spencer Rd., London, W. 4.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
for Educated Girls leads to well-paid posts. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Positions found. Moderate fees. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. (Bay. 2303)

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LESLIE MINNS & CO., A.A.I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
38 Bond Street, EALING, London, W. 5
Phone: Ealing 2727
Houses and Flats of every description. Rents collected. Mortgages arranged. Insurances effected.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TUTORS

SUCCESSFUL COACHING—Languages and English subjects. R. O. Gercke, F.I.L., 35a The Grove, London, S. W. 18. Battersea 3096.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

ANN KENNEDY
3-10, Charterhouse Chambers
Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 1
Clerkenwell 6873

WINDOW CLEANERS

THE CRYSTAL WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE
3 Quill Lane, Putney, S. W. 15 Fully Insured
Phone Putney 0793

England

LONDON

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Look for display advertising from England in the news section

Lait de Lis
A CLEANSING MILK 2/6 & 5/-
MADE BY
Mrs R. C. LANGWORTHY
BEAUTY SPECIALIST
51 BUCKINGHAM GATE S.W.1
VICTORIA 2026

Timothy Whites
Having recently acquired the business of Messrs. Hopes Ltd. of 204 Church Street, Kensington, beg to announce the removal to new and more commodious premises at
27 HIGH STREET
NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11
Issued by Timothy Whites & Taylors Ltd.

Motor Garage and Engineers
MAURICE RICHOUX
BLANDFORD GARAGE
Blandford Mews, Baker Street, W.
Telephone Welbeck 1286
Repairs by Expert Mechanics
Cars supplied and garaged.

E. RICHOUX
58 Baker St., W.1. Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glacés, Teas and Light Refreshments, Wedding Cakes
Rooms Let for Parties and Small Dances

Levi
Phone Regent 5823-4
262 Regent St., London, W. 1
(Oxford Circus opposite Jays)
PERMANENT WAVING 2, 2½ and 3 Gns.
1st Prize and Awards for Permanent Waving

Day & Evening Gowns—Blouses
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 5904

BRITANNIC CARBON COMPANY, Ltd.
E. C. H. Hendery P. Hendery
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating, Office Stationery, Printing, etc. Translations.
Phone City 4521
84 Mansion House Chambers
Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4

LONDON GARDENS
118-120 Knightsbridge
LONDON, S. W. 1
Londogarde Ken. 7288

COURT FURRIERS
W. UHELY (1931) LTD.
of 14 Brompton Road, S. W. 1. Ken. 6201
(under entirely new management)
Have pleasure in announcing their Spring Creations in Capes, Capelets and Jaquettes are now ready. We are always happy to consider making an allowance on clients' old furs in part exchange for a new garment.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices.
General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London
W. 9

After Royal Jubilee Processions
Home-cooked
LUNCHEONS or TEAS
MARTHA JANE
57A, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
Near Victoria Station and Buckingham Palace
Home-made Cakes and Light Refreshments all day.

FULLER'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY
York Road, Wimbledon, Surrey
"WE SERVE TO DESERVE."
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERING
Ladies' Lace and Silk Lingerie a Speciality. Art and Household Dyeing and Cleaning. Court Dress, Masonic Regalia, Military and Naval Uniforms, Fancy Dress, etc.
Phone LIBerty 3354

PHOTOGRAPHY
Every Branch, Passports, Child Portraiture, Copying, Enlarging, Developing and Printing.
DOREEN GRAY
108 Westbourne Grove, W. 2.
Bayswater 2817

Visit Paddington 5929
MARTIN MISHLER'S
MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class Service Moderate Charges
43 EDGWARE RD. Marble Arch, London

COAL Est. 1815 COKE
NATHL. PEGG & CO. LTD.
L. M. S. Rly. Coal Depot,
Seagrave Road, Fulham, S. W. 6
Kew, Clapham, Wimbledon, Forest Hill, Penge, Bromley, Bickley, Hayes (Kent) and deliveries throughout London.
Telephone: Fulham 6603

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY
Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Rd. S. W. 18
Dyeing and Cleaning Putney 0549
Regular Deliveries All Over London.
Short Notice Orders Promptly Dealt With

PRACTICAL FURRIERS
Specialising in remodelling, renovations, redyeing, etc.
Reliable Furs at Specially Low Prices
PETERS & WHELAN LTD.
14 Clifford St., Bond St., W. 1 (Regent 6861)
(20 Years' West End Experience)

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

"MASCOT" FOOTJOY SHOES
from 28/-
Charles H. Baker
140 REGENT ST., W. 1

E. PHILLIPS Ltd.
Provisions
Poultry Game Groceries
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
9 SLOANE ST., S. W. 1
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By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Manitoba

Brandon: First Church United, 8:15 p. m., May 6.

Winnipeg (First Church): Dominion Theater, 12:15 p. m.; and Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 8:30 p. m., May 7.

Ontario

Galt: Capitol Theater, 8:30 p. m., May 5.

Niagara Falls: General Brock Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 3. Radiocast Station CKTB, St. Catherines, 1200kc.

Oshawa: Regent Theater, 48 King Street East, 3:15 p. m., May 5.

St. Thomas: Vocational School Auditorium, Flora Street, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Saskatchewan

Regina: Darke Hall, College Avenue, 3 p. m., May 5.

England

Essex

Colchester: Mott Hall, 8 p. m., May 14. (Note change of date.)

Hampshire

Portsmouth (First Church): Central Hall, Fratton Road, 8 p. m., May 16.

London

London (Twelfth Church): Regal Cinema, West Norwood, S. E. 27, 3:15 p. m., May 12.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 13.

Worcestershire

Redditch: Temperance Hall, Worcester Road, 8 p. m., May 17.

France

Paris (Second Church): Church Edifice, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 8 p. m., May 16. In English. French translation read at 9:30 p. m.

Germany

Berlin (Second Church): Philharmonie, Bernburgerstrasse 22a/23, 5 p. m., May 19. In German.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: Jewish Temple, East Clinton and Lincoln, 8 p. m., May 7.

California

Auburn: Placer Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 6.

Crockett: Community Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 9.

Petaluma: Strand Theater, Kentucky Street, 8:15 p. m., May 5.

San Francisco (Eleventh Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., May 5.

Santa Cruz: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 7.

Georgia

Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., May 9.

Rome: Church Edifice, Fifth Avenue and East First Street, 8 p. m., May 6.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue at Fulton Street, 8 p. m., May 6.

Clinton: St. Paul's Universalist Church, East Main Street, 8 p. m., May 9.

De Kalb: Fargo Theater, East Lincoln Highway, 8 p. m., May 7.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, 610 Grove Street, 8 p. m., May 9.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road at Elm Place, 8 p. m., May 7.

Wood River: East Alton-Wood River Community High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 10.

Woodstock: Woodstock Opera House, 8 p. m., May 5.

Indiana

Elkhart: High School Auditorium, Second and High Streets, 8 p. m., May 11.

Washington: City Hall, 8 p. m., May 7.

Kansas

Topeka: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m.,

Massachusetts

Amesbury: High School Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., May 10.

Newburyport: Church Edifice, State and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., May 9.

Williamstown (Society of Williams College): Jesup Hall, 8 p. m., May 2.

Michigan

Alma: Booster Club Auditorium, South State, 8 p. m., May 10.

Berrien Springs: High School Auditorium, Michigan, Cass, and Union Streets, 8 p. m., May 9.

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 6.

Hastings: Central School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 5.

Niles: Niles High School Auditorium, Main and Seventh Streets, 3 p. m., May 5.

Port Huron: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 9.

Minnesota

Fairmount: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Red Wing: T. B. Sheldon Memorial Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 5.

Missouri

Mt. Washington: Church Edifice, Brookside at Independence Avenue, 3 p. m., May 5.

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 10.

Nebraska

Beatrice: 8 p. m., May 10.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Practical Arts High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 7.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Crescent Avenue near Communipaw Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 5.

New York

Buffalo (Third Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Dunkirk: Dunkirk High School Auditorium, Eagle Street, 3:15 p. m., May 5.

Gloversville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 6.

Huntington: Jewish Center, Nassau Avenue and Spring Street, Huntington Station, 3 p. m., May 5.

Newburg: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 6. Radiocast.

Niagara Falls: Gorge Terminal Building, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Silver Creek: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 9.

Tuxedo (auspices First Church, Suffern): High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 9.

Wellsville: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., May 10.

Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 225 Valentine Lane, 8:30 p. m., May 6.

North Carolina

Raleigh: Memorial Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 5.

Salisbury: Boyden High School, Lincolnton Road, 8 p. m., May 6.

Ohio

Conneaut: United Congregational-Christian Church, Main and Buffalo Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., May 11.

Elyria: The Elyria High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 6.

Oregon

La Grande: First Methodist Episcopal Church, 8:15 p. m., May 9.

Portland (joint lecture): Municipal Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., May 7. Radiocast Station KFJR, 1300 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

Oil City: Carnegie Library Hall, 2 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 9.

Sewickley: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 5.

Tennessee

Johnson City: Majestic Theater, 3 p. m., May 5.

Washington

Cashmere: Henry Hall, 8 p. m., May 6.

Seattle (Ninth Church): School Gymnasium, Lake Forest Park, 3 p. m., May 5.

Wisconsin

Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 6.

Sheboygan: Junior High School, 1017 Union Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, May 5

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc., and WIXAL, 11.79mc.

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 40.34mc.

Indiana

Terre Haute—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1090kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Monday Feature]

Garden Club's Work In Redwoods Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—The garden clubs of the Redwood Empire occupy the forefront position in safeguarding the natural adornment which has made this region an attraction to people from all over the world, according to Edward Morris of Sacramento who spoke before a group of garden lovers in Santa Rosa on the occasion of the annual meeting of the seventh district of the statewide organization.

"Under the sponsorship of the California Garden Club Federation whose membership comprises more than 70 clubs in all parts of the State, active legislation is constantly being pushed to set aside our marvelous scenic beauty to be perpetuated instead of destroyed, and work of the garden-minded persons has spread into the realm of preservation of beauty as well as the furtherance of civic pride," Mr. Morris said.

In their alert effort to conserve the State's wild flowers a fine service has been rendered to the Redwood Empire counties, it was pointed out, because specimens of more than 50 per cent of the entire Pacific coast wild flora is to be found in Marin and Sonoma Counties, according to the records of Luther Burbank.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Montana

Butte—Week days, 8 p. m., KGIR, 1360kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Week days, except Saturday, 4:45 p. m.; Saturdays 4:15 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.

Discontinued

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 12 noon, WIP, 610kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

California

Eureka — Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Washington

Olympia—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGY, 1210kc.

Discontinued

North Carolina

Raleigh—Sunday, April 28, 4:15 p. m., WPTF, 680kc.

Potato Feed Fattens Yakima Valley Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash.—Discovery that cattle may be fattened satisfactorily on cull potatoes and wheat straw was made in the Yakima valley this season. Beef cattle were fattened by farmers, and packing houses are reported to have paid as much for them as for stock finished on other feeds. The cattle are said to consume from 60 to 125 pounds a head and to make good gains.

Cull potatoes were in demand all winter and were snapped up at $2 to $3 a ton as fast as becoming available. The new method enabled feeders to fatten cattle at smaller expense, and it provided a market for the culls. Until the Washington State Department of Agriculture two years ago, at the request of growers, put into effect regulations making the marketing of culls impossible, the Pacific Northwest was flooded with them, to the demoralization of prices.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A recent survey of leading business firms regarding most successful methods in direct mail advertising resulted as follows:

	Yes	No
Is a hand-written signature better than a mechanical signature?	347	49
Is good paper more profitable than cheap paper?	208	111
Is a typewritten address better than a hand-written address?	314	21
Is the use of two colors of ink of an advantage?	37	286
Does the color of the ink (typewriter ribbon) affect returns?	164	72
Does it pay to use a self-addressed return envelope (not business reply)?	305	14
Does the color of the paper affect the returns?	147	119
Does it pay to have more than one offer in the same letter?	67	121
Are long letters better than short letters?	41	116

The South Through A Windshield

13.

The Crescent City

IN ADDITION to its titles as "largest city in the South," and "most interesting city in America," New Orleans is commonly known as the "Crescent City," because of the great half-circle the Mississippi describes in rounding the city. The visitor is warned against getting his direction bearings from the river; for the Father of Waters lies on every side of him except the north — and there's water there: Lake Pontchartrain.

Contrary to the casual assumption, we discovered that New Orleans is 107 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. The city's highest elevation is about 10 feet; and in flood times, it lies from 4 to 10 feet below the level of the Mississippi, which is kept in its course only by mighty levees. This situation has presented peculiar problems to the people; and their sewerage system, for example, is a standing tribute to the ability of man to overcome every obstacle. Rain water is diverted into the lake; slightly polluted drainage is carried into Bayou Beinville; and sewage is pumped in hundreds of miles of pipe well down below the city, where it is forced over the levee into the river. Pumping stations are, in fact, maintained for all three systems. As a result of these and other sanitary measures, the city now points thankfully to a mortality rate of a scant fourth of what it used to be.

We learned that the average temperature is 65 and that snow falls about once every 10 years. According to this, there shouldn't be any snow for the next nine years.

Now, will someone please answer a question? Why is it that if you are on Canal Street, and you want to get to your hotel down on St. Charles Street, near Lee Circle, you can't catch a St. Charles car at the intersection of Canal and St. Charles Streets? We know you can't. We found that out after standing there less than half an hour. But why?

With memories of pompano cooked in paper bags at Antoine's, red snapper and ballooned potatoes at Arnaud's, shrimp creole at Kolb's, the mixture of plebeians and patricians at the French Market, the wide expanse of Canal Street, Jackson Square, the fancy iron grill-work on the balconies, the secreted and quaint little courtyards now being converted into eating places, the delicious pralines everywhere offered, the beautiful girls, the uniform cheerfulness and hospitality of the people, and fine hotel accommodations for the money, we reluctantly checked out.

—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued)

Daily Features

In Pensive Mood

These Thoughtful Playmates Were Photographed for the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. M. R. Zahler, Chicago.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LXIII

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ladies whose names were inscribed Theophania in the old registers by Anglo-French clerks would probably have been greatly astonished if their friends and acquaintances had greeted them by such a name. To these and everyone else they were known as *Tiffany*. This name, in its turn, has given us the surnames *Tiffen* and *Tiffin*.

The more homely form of Loetitia—Lettice—has placed among our surnames Lettice, Lett, Letts, Letson, and Letty.

In Matthew 13:45, of Wycliffe's translation of the Scriptures, we find: "The Kyngdom of hevenes is lyk to a marchaunt that seekith gode margarites, but when he hath found one precious margarite, he went out and solde alle thingis that he hadde, and boughte it." Here Wycliffe uses, as he does elsewhere, the term *margarite* for "pearl," which in the Middle Ages was the common name for this jewel.

The name Margaret, then, the meaning of which everyone naturally understood, quickly became a favorite; and Marjorie and Margot, which were its pet forms, as well as Magot, Madge, and Meg, brought into the surname lists the names Maggs, Margots, Maggots, Margetts, Margetson, Margerison, Margison, Meggs, and Megson. From the same name the French have the surnames Margot and Margoten.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sin as "Transgression"

THE early Hebrews often thought of "sin" as going beyond the bounds of right and fair conduct, as passing over the frontiers of good into the forbidden territory of wrong or evil; and to express this particular concept of wrong-doing, they chose the very common Hebrew root 'avar, which means literally "to pass or cross over," and is found in this primary sense in such a verse as Deut. 11:31: "Ye shall pass over Jordan."

In its metaphorical meaning, it occurs for instance in I Sam. 2:24: "Ye make the Lord's people to transgress." The New Testament writers expressed a closely similar thought by the use of such verbs as parabaino and parerchomai, both of which mean literally "go over, or beyond," and are rendered "transgress" in Matt. 15:2 and Luke 15:29, respectively.

Incidentally, "transgress" is a very apt rendering in these various passages, since it is itself derived from two Latin words which mean "to go" and "across."

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: It won't do. If nobody had millions, who could build the giant machines to stamp out new model cars?

San Francisco Chronicle: "A California woman rancher says she has the biggest lemon in the world on her place." And what does he say?

Pearson's: Sometimes people who attend a football match never know how exciting it was till they hear from those who listened in to the broadcast.

Quotation for Today

THE earth does not need new continents, but new men.
—JULES VERNE

In Lighter Vein

Humor in the Ads

The unconscious humor of some advertisements is indicated in the following selections:

Lost: A pound note by a working girl tied in a knot.

Wanted: A capable housekeeper able to milk cows, to keep house for one.

Lost: A fountain pen by a man half full of ink.

For sale: Bulldog, will eat anything; very fond of children.

Lost: A watch by a man with a cracked face.

—Toronto Globe.

New Man on the Farm

A farmer sent his green, newly hired man out to plow a large field. Two hours later the farmhand returned to the house completely exhausted.

"How do you expect me to hold that plow," he wailed, "with two big horses trying to pull it away from me all the time?"

Risky

Lady: "You would stand more chance of getting a job if you would shave and make yourself more presentable."

Tramp: "Yes, lady. I found that out years ago."—Smith's Weekly.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

An Academy

SOME art teachers were in the habit of gathering for evenings together. Of late their dancing, piano, singing, and painting classes had numbered very few pupils. Loving their work and desiring a living, they were deeply concerned. One of them suggested that they seek a wider and fuller field to which to contribute.

All their former pupils soon thereafter received invitations to resume lessons, and to bring their friends with them, on the old terms—or in exchange for such goods or services as they had available. An "academy" resulted! Fencing and boxing lessons, groceries, dental and legal and paper-hanging work—these were among the forms tuition assumed. Before the first half year it was difficult to distinguish the original faculty from the students, instruction from service. Those involved, happily gave of what they had, things and themselves, and they received what they found necessary.

S. H.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts Worth Thinking

"My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is—Don't get into debt . . . Don't buy things you can't pay for!"—*John Ruskin.*

Truth has a quiet breast.—*Shakespeare.*

Truth is always straightforward.—*Sophocles.*

He whose mind is virtuous is alone of noble kind.—*Dryden.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Safety

(Motor News)

Chicago

SHE was a little girl, and her father was interested in testing her knowledge of safety at the booth of the Woman's Safety Bureau of the Chicago Motor Club. On one side of a small folder there was a safety pledge and this the little mite, with a scrawling baby hand, signed "Leila."

All the questions were answered properly. She knew it was safer to cross at the corner instead of in the middle of the block; she said it was safer to walk than to run across streets; she was positive that children never should play in the streets. It was evident that Leila had been well trained and that she showed unusual wisdom.

The crowning proof of this fact came when she was required to answer the last question: "Who must look out for your safety on the street?" There was no hesitancy about the unexpected answer. "God," she wrote.

If those around the booth chuckled, rest assured it was not irreverently. In the laugh the shadow of a tear was found. May the confidence of this little one never be confounded! She has more wisdom than we; she does her best and leaves the rest to God.

What They Say

That's All

"The fact remains today that nothing stands in the way to attainment of universal freedom and abundance but mental tangles, egocentric preoccupations, obsessions, misconceived phrases, bad habits of thought, subconscious fears and dreads, and plain dishonesty in peoples' minds."—*H. G. Wells.*

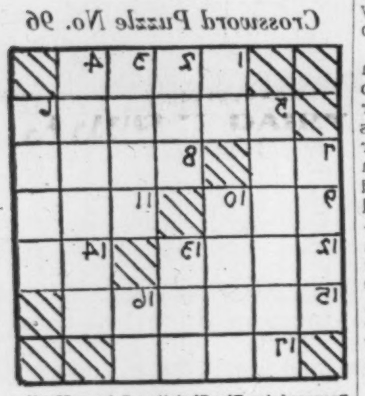
Race Prejudices

"Race prejudices are based on fear, arising chiefly out of pride, sordid greed, and economic rivalry."—*Dr. C. E. Wilson.*

A Necessary Ability

"Every boy should leave school able to read a good newspaper intelligently."—*E. Wynn-Williams.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 96



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Reality
5—Incline to one side
7—Pronoun
8—English queen
9—A dwarfish
11—Dark oily liquid
12—Exclamation
14—Negation
15—A lasso
17—Hire

Down

1—Musical note
2—Constellation
3—American coin
4—A lessee
5—Underground room
6—Roman emperor
7—To remedy
10—Passage-money
13—Transgression
16—Close to

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—At This Rate, Susie Will Have to Stay Home

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—Beautiful Sunlight

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

No More Rabbits

GONE are the hat-and-rabbit days. Vanished are those exciting times when every week saw the Washington magicians pulling a new experiment out of "brain trust" headgear. Even sober citizens are heard to voice a bit of disappointment with President Roosevelt's latest radio report to the American people because "he didn't give us anything new." Is it because government in the United States has become once more an undramatic, humdrum business instead of a crusade?

It would seem so. When drama flies out the window, the chances are recovery is entering the door. If there are no more rabbits it is not because the hat is empty. Nor chiefly because the audience's appetite is sated. It is because the emergencies are gone, too. That fact was the key to Mr. Roosevelt's talk and its reception. It should be the key to congressional action at the present session.

Probably no one should have expected the President to produce any startling effects with his discussion of plans for putting the huge work relief program into effect. This is a job of administration, detailed, difficult and unspectacular. It is well for the country to understand the general plans and principles on which it is being developed. It will be well if the people take full advantage of Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to report corruption or inefficiency. The public can do much by demanding much, not for selfish or local purposes, but for the national welfare. But it must leave the detailed task to the President and his aides—and hold them responsible.

That responsibility is a tremendous one. Mr. Roosevelt has never showed more courage than in tying himself up with the success or failure of this effort. Contrary to the popular belief about the ease of shoveling out treasury funds, the main difficulty is to get the money out quickly enough—and usefully enough. It took well over a year to spend the first PWA billion. But most of the machinery has now been set up and is in working order. Some of the new relief fund is already going out. And quick action is expected for the dollars devoted to the CCC and to eliminating grade crossings.

A more serious responsibility is to keep politics out of relief as far as possible. The greatest danger is not that the Administration will dole out money freely to Democrats and stintingly to Republicans. It is that there will be all sorts of pressures and temptations to combat in making fair judgments of needs of various localities and of the value of various projects. And it would be only too easy to use control of relief funds as a lever behind congressional leaders to advance the Administration's legislative program.

Mr. Roosevelt named five "essential" measures, which apparently he hopes to get through this session. They are the bills dealing with NRA, economic security, holding companies, transportation, and banking. These are not "rabbits" in the familiar sense. Most of them have been produced gradually and as permanent reforms rather than as stopgap experiments. Most of them have been pretty well considered although still imperfect.

Few of them seem essential to recovery. The President said he considered the holding company bill a "recovery" measure, designed to re-establish confidence in utilities securities. But many unbiased observers believe it is destroying confidence. Some decision on NRA is urgent. And on the whole the security bill appears to have been carefully worked over and worthy of enactment. But it is quite possible that the recovery which is already under way would be advanced more by allowing part of this program to wait. Permanent reforms are needed; they should not be pushed as emergency measures.

Planned Pioneering

THE New Deal has "traded in" the covered wagon. As the first contingent of Minnesota farmers starts for the Matanuska Valley in Alaska, they mark something more than the beginning of one of the Government's most pretentious rural rehabilitation projects. They symbolize a new era when large-scale pioneering in the United States is to be a matter of direct Government concern. Planning has caught up with the frontier.

The transfer of populations from submarginal areas is probably one of the soundest of planned-economy theories. But there are problems in practice that are not always as simple as they appear upon the blue prints. And the social aspect of mass migration is one of these.

In the case of the midwestern farmers who are taking up the $3000 Alaskan homesteads on a 30-year basis, the shift in environment will be marked, but not insuperable. For this reason picked families have been chosen. In the Ozark mountain region, where the Government is planning to resettle 45,000 natives, the geographical transfer involves lesser readjustments. Families in many instances will be moved only short distances to obtain arable instead of barren rock-dotted mountain soil. But the mental readjustment, on the whole, will be more far-reaching because of the present character of the area with which the plan deals. While it may be overstatement to speak of the need for overcoming submarginal culture as well as submarginal economics, there is, nevertheless, the necessity of providing wider mental as well as physical horizons.

This has become clearly recognized in purely social rehabilitation work where the goal is the eradication of slums and the creation of more salutary residential areas. The story of the families that used their new bath tub for a coal bin has become a social workers' cliché—and not always an accurate one, at that. But it serves to emphasize the need for educational processes that keep pace with outward surroundings. Population transfer on a grand scale thus must be recognized as involving more than transportation, new homes, and the tools to work the soil.

Scaring Up War

NUMEROUS are the uses of the war scare. It will sell newspapers, as any bright newsboy might observe, and as all news editors know. It will provide business for munitions makers. It will consolidate public opinion and take the people's mind off domestic troubles. And it will help with electioneering.

In a preface he has written for a book on National Labor Party policy, published today, the British Prime Minister says that "war scares have become a stock-in-trade of partisan fighting." And Mr. MacDonald is not vague about what he has found to be the popular press's contribution to these scares:

> The selling value of a popular newspaper whose aim is circulation, is headlines. And the selling headline must provide a daily thrill. The most ordinary event must be "sensational," "astounding," "a monstrous scandal" and what not. Rumor is made to rank with fact, and necessary hysteria is supplied by invention which has not even the value of rumor. This is one of the gravest dangers public opinion and democratic judgment have now to face in domestic affairs. But when international matters are dealt with in the same way, the danger to world peace is of the gravest kind.

Mr. MacDonald's concern with the abuses of public sentiment through the scare headline is widely shared by thoughtful people. His expression of this concern is peculiarly timely because of the tense feeling—amounting in some countries to a war scare—that has gripped much of the world.

In Great Britain it is expected that Mr. MacDonald's preface to the Labor policy book is also a preface to attempts at more stringent press control. A big question would be raised by such attempts. They might involve the very freedom of speech which is a fundamental of democracy. They might result in the press's being more easily abused for political purposes than it is today.

Actually it is not so difficult as it may appear for news readers to discriminate between the necessarily disturbing news of international affairs and that which is merely destructively sensational. That they do not discriminate is due no more to ignorance than to inertia. Perhaps Mr. MacDonald's observations will help to break that inertia. The peoples are taking a bigger part in the policies of nations today than they may imagine, and that, no doubt, is why the British Prime Minister would impress upon the public the fact that "Secret diplomacy was bad; the diplomacy of papers out for circulation and of parties out for votes is deadly."

Saluting Connecticut

THE spreading giant branches of the oldest elm in America cast their grateful shade over nearly half a block in the picturesque town of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Less than 300 years ago it was only a sprig planted by a son of one of the founders of the settlement. Today its noble girth stands as a fitting symbol for the sturdy growth of a State whose democratic principles have patterned those of a nation.

For if the romantic and dramatic are not the stuff of which Connecticut history is woven, the State may yet claim to be the cradle of American democracy. There was little enough of that political doctrine in the original New England colonies. Their founders had shaken off the yoke of autocracy for themselves when they left the shores of the Old World, only to discover that their leaders were obstinately determined to exercise it themselves just as rigorously.

That discontent, however, which is the mother of progress rankled in the breasts of a few stanch pioneers who rebelled at the new tyranny and in 1635 under the leadership of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, a little group of men and women left Cambridge, Mass., "and traveled more than a hundred miles through a hideous and trackless wilderness to Hartford."

These and others were the pioneers who in 1639 drew up the first written and democratic constitution on record, one whose essential features were later embodied in the Constitution of the United States. There was fact as well as humor in the remark of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross at the official opening on April 26 of the Connecticut tercentenary program at Hartford that "amid all the changes of 300 years there yet remains the old Puritan fear of what a Governor may do unless a close watch be kept around him."

By establishing that democratic doctrine the State of Connecticut is entitled to the gratitude of the American nation. Today, perhaps more than ever before, that birthright of the people needs to be **jealously and vigilantly guarded.**

Well-Meaning Tsar

Book News of the Day

THE lives of the Russian Tsars remind one of the aphorism about the road to hell. So many of them—notably the two first Alexanders and Nicholas II—started with the best of intentions. But even if the intention persisted, they were too weak to resist the forces which drove them along the path of cruelty and oppression. Alexander I passed on, on the eve of a military insurrection which his methods had provoked. Alexander II, like Nicholas II, perished at the hands of his subjects.

Alexander II, whose biography Stephen Graham writes under the somewhat ironical title, TSAR OF FREEDOM (New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.50), was the weakest and most tragic of the nineteenth-century Romanovs. He succeeded to the throne in the midst of the scandal of the Crimean War. The deficiencies of the autocracy and of the feudal organization of society had been glaringly shown up. In maintaining serfdom, Russia had lagged 300 years behind the rest of Europe. In 1861, five years after his accession, Alexander proclaimed the emancipation of the serfs; and this reform was followed by the institution of law courts and juries, and of a rudimentary system of self-government.

The emancipation of the serfs, which earned for Alexander the nickname of "Tsar-Liberator," was not only the crowning achievement, but the turning point of the reign. Hitherto Alexander had been carried forward on the wave of indignation provoked by the Crimean War. But now opinion became sharply divided. Many Russians hoped that the liberation of the serfs was merely the first milestone on a long road of progress. Others thought there had been quite enough progress for one generation, and rigidly opposed all further "concessions." Alexander tossed for some time between these two currents, uneasy and undecided which way to turn.

The decisive factor was the Polish insurrection of 1863, which excited the worst national passions on both sides and played into the hands of the reactionaries. It was suppressed by Alexander's generals with great brutality; and from this time forward Alexander — from weakness rather than evil intent — became one of the most oppressive of the Tsars. The first attempt on his life was made by a student in 1866; and there were many others before the fatal bomb was thrown on March 1, 1881. It is an irony of fate that the "Tsar-Liberator" should, during the last ten years of his life, have been the most hated of all the Romanovs.

Wretched as is the political history of the reign, Mr. Graham rightly points to it as one of the key periods of Russian literature. The relaxation of the censorship and the widespread hopes of the dawning of a new era of progress caused a ferment of ideas almost comparable to that which western Europe experienced in the Renaissance. It was the period of the great Russian novelists—Turgenev, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky—and of the great political writers—Herzen, Chernyshevsky and the rest—whose appeal, though less durable, was at the moment not less vivid. It was a brilliant, though tragic epoch.

Mr. Graham does his best for the weak and well-meaning Alexander, though he cannot make him an impressive or even a lovable figure. But it is a pity that he should have found it necessary to write in such belittling terms of Alexander's opponents and victims, particularly the Poles, for whom he cannot conceal his contempt. Mr. Graham is also frequently careless about facts and dates, and there are almost as many slips as there are pages in this book.

E. H. CARR

Report From Ruralville

IT MAY not matter much what John Brown of Ruralville, Ill., thinks about conditions in America, but when he is multiplied by several million other John Browns, Tom Smiths, and Jim Harrisons, from Maine to New Mexico, it does begin to make some difference.

Querying various types of businesses and individuals—the butcher, the baker, the harness maker (we still have them in small towns)—in towns ranging from my own village of 250 population to an industrial town of 50,000, I have found opinions, coming from average dwellers in an average community, which may well be a cross-section of the great mass of American population outside the larger cities.

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At a Parent-Teacher Association meeting, the school assembly room was crowded with parents and friends, come to see how things are going with the year's work; to listen to talks by the new minister, the young coach, and the local township supervisor. Teachers paid up; money in the bank; a new ball park laid out; new suits for the basketball team; a larger enrollment than ever before; the whole atmosphere one of gaiety and confidence.

In our village, which is an agricultural community, the general trend seems to be toward better conditions. A good barometer might be the post office. The postmaster informs me that there has been a definite pick-up in mail passing through his hands the last quarter.

The main lines of railroads connecting the East with the St. Louis western gateway pass through our town. The station agent reports a noticeable increase in through freight. On the other hand, he points out that two out of the five section men employed here have been laid off for an indefinite period. In this instance, increased business did not mean increased employment, rather the reverse, for the time being, at least.

For some years, we have had but one general store—a member of a co-operative group of buyers. Because of our nearness to a larger town, many go there for shopping at chain stores, so our local grocer has been put to it to carry through, with his necessarily higher prices on most commodities. His business is largely confined to current immediate needs. His situation does not seem improved as compared with a year ago, rather carries added worry because of rising costs in meats and various other lines, with no corresponding rise in local spending capacity.

Grain crops in this vicinity were short on account of the drought, but soy beans came through fairly well, and furnished temporary work for some of the townsfolk. This revenue, combined with government payments for crop and hog reductions, has materially helped the farmers' outlook.

This lifted spirit is reflected in more frequent social gatherings—a Fish and Chicken Fry at the Community House; a Ladies' Aid Bazaar resumed after a lapse of three years, and a larger attendance at church and school.

Our barber, who is also harness maker, shoe repairer, emergency grocer, and village philosopher, thinks things are a little better. The new preacher has had to take much lower salary than used to be paid at the Federated Church, but a donation party every two months yields quantities of fruit and vegetables, meat, chickens, eggs, lard, milk, etc., so they get along, the wife gallantly filling in with music lessons and boarding the school teachers. And at a recent board meeting a grateful congregation voted their minister an increase in salary for the coming year.

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Going now to the near-by larger town of about 5000, conditions are a bit different. This is a mining town, mines owned by comparatively small operators. Before the NRA came into effect, when price-cutting was a major sport, some of their biggest accounts in adjacent territory were sold by other companies at a lower scale, to cover a period not yet ended. This has tied up their immediate market. But local needs are keeping them going after a fashion, though far from capacity.

Relief rolls have been high in this town, and there has been much difficulty in justly administering government aid. Many have grown disinclined to work at all, preferring to sit at home and draw the relief funds; or where work was considered have stirred up dissatisfaction with wages, causing general confusion.

Chain stores have benefited from what money has been put into circulation, but department stores, home-owned groceries and markets, shoe stores, and the like, have had hard sledding. Rents are low in proportion to taxes; property sales infrequent, and at sacrifice prices usually. Building and loan officials see no sign of prospects for improvement.

In another town about twenty miles away, with around 7000 population, the situation seems more optimistic. Houses are at a premium to rent—none vacant to be had. Property is moving, but still at near-sacrifice prices. Merchants report collections better, and business more brisk. There is a large mining concern here, and to their long-time contracts, enabling them to keep their mines running continuously, much of this business activity is due.

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Thirty miles to the north is a town of around 50,000, which depends for its business activity upon various factories and the railway shops. Some of the extensions of these factories, built in outlying districts in the later boom years, stand idle and closed—the main original plants being able to handle the salable output. However, the streets are jammed with traffic, all available parking space is filled; there seem few vacant storerooms or houses, and there is a general bustle of activity that would indicate a fuller measure of business than for some time.

In the state university town of 35,000 resident population, fifty miles on northeast, things are humming more rapidly than for several seasons. There is a larger enrollment than for years. New stores are open; store fronts have been painted and remodeled, interiors redecorated, and there is evidence of expansion and growth everywhere. Rooming houses are full, boarding houses more flourishing, and young folks are better dressed and better contented.

Much of this new life and activity is due to the government appropriations for the aid of college students, and the renewed hope and courage radiant on their faces should be sufficient answer for the wisdom of that assistance. It is proverbial that business hope revives in a college town every fall, but this year more than usual seems to be surviving the first semester, pointing to permanency.

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And so, How Now? Surely we hear less talk of the hard times. People seem to have wakened somewhat to the necessity of working the thing out from where they are, instead of sitting around despairing. While they still have in mind the day of reckoning for the vast government spending, there seems to be less fear about letting go of what does come to hand.

A committee chairman of the League of Women Voters in the college town expressed it to me thus:

"Everyone seems to feel better about things except perhaps those whose own personal problems have not yet been completely solved. Most of us see some signs of improvement in our affairs, and are hopeful for the future."

H. H.

The Wide Horizon

Politics in the New Deal

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

PEOPLE talk, and with a good deal of accuracy, of "Farleyism" and the political organization which the Democratic Party has built and is operating in the country. It is perfectly true that the practical politics of an Administration have seldom been conducted on so intensive a scale, although critics should not forget the political machine which the "Ohio gang" ran behind Warren Harding, nor the shrewd framework built up by the last Postmaster General, Walter F. Brown. Despite these impressive precedents, it is still true to say that "Jim" Farley, Emil Hurja, Charles Michelson, Harllee Branch, and the others who handle the patronage machine have done the job up brown.

At the same time, it is amazing to what extent President Roosevelt's closest and most influential advisers are not party men at all. In the early days of the Administration, much was made of this fact. Latterly it has been overlooked. But the personalities appointed last week to control the vital levers and switches in the work relief setup are a new reminder of the curious nonpartisanship behind the New Deal.

The fact of the matter is that the President still has a New Deal party. It is composed largely of "reformers," but there is a notable fringe of practical men of affairs. The very existence of this liberal or personal-Roosevelt group is an indication that significant political lines ultimately may be drawn in the United States after all. The formation of a party of such men around President Roosevelt, leaving conservative Democrats to follow some other leadership if they wished, would at least give the country a chance to vote in accordance with principles instead of labels alone.

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Clearest proof of the dominance of this New Deal—rather than Democratic—group is seen in the personnel of the most important mechanism in the United States today, the work relief program. In this group there are a handful of key individuals: Frank C. Walker, Harry L. Hopkins, Harold L. Ickes, Rexford G. Tugwell, Joseph P. Kennedy, Admiral C. J. Peoples, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Frances Perkins, Henry A. Wallace. These are among the President's closest political friends and associates.

But of the group not more than one or two have been definitely or closely associated with the Democratic Party. Frank Walker is almost alone in this distinction, yet he is best known as a Montana Irishman who came to New York and made good as a lawyer and businessman. He never was a professional politician, and he is probably respected more by non-Democrats and men of affairs than any other member of the group. Joseph Kennedy also has all the makings of an orthodox Democrat, but he has spent most of his time in astute financial operations, and he, too, is highly respected in the business community. These two zealous young Roman Catholic laymen among President Roosevelt's advisers are probably more remote from the political and economic precepts of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin than any other two allies of the President.

Henry Morgenthau is not a Democrat, he is a Rooseveltian. Henry Wallace and Frances Perkins were Republicans, Harry Hopkins and Rexford Tugwell were and are advanced liberals. Harold Ickes was a Republican-Progressive. Admiral Peoples is a naval career man, now becoming the biggest purchasing agent in the world's peacetime history.

It is this group which will spend the taxpayers' $4,800,000,000. Their job extends from Washington, where it marks a revival of new-deal drive and fire, to everybody's backyard. Upon its progress, without much doubt, rests the outcome of the 1936 presidential elections. At any rate, President Roosevelt has taken full responsibility and staked his personal prospects upon the very details of this enormous experiment.

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Speaking of political risk, it is not possible to overestimate the dynamite concealed in the antilynching bill. Some southern Senators, disgruntled with the New Deal anyway, seem to blame President Roosevelt personally because an antilynching measure is up for discussion. They do not forget the personal indorsement he cautiously gave the antilynching movement after the San Jose atrocities. Senators Costigan and Wagner, sponsors of the bill, typify the left-wing type of Democrat whom these southern conservatives most distrust.

But more disturbing is the issue of sectionalism raised in the bill. For the narrow stupidities of sectionalism have been largely spared the United States during the depression, and it would be a pity if they became acute at this late date. Already, however, section has been pitted against section in Secretary Wallace's argument with the New England textile industry, to the considerable muddling of issues. The sooner this fallacious method of reasoning is forgotten, the better for national progress.

Supplanting a mere choice between party labels by a choice in ideas, is the only answer to national needs. In the personal Roosevelt group we may have a partial answer, and when national, nonpartisan conservatives emerge in the same way, American political life will approach common sense.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers

Lost—the Buyer's Credit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is an all too prevalent custom for "us common people," I have found, to heap the responsibility for our present not too happy material circumstances on the rather burdened shoulders of "big business." No doubt self-interest and abuse of their powers by great industrial and banking concerns were contributing factors, but let us consider the facts and be men enough and women enough to accept our own undeniable part of the blame.

Let us first ask ourselves how we profited by the great prosperity period preceding the so-called depression—or did we profit? Actually, what the greater part of us did was to borrow ourselves in debt to the limit on our property holdings, when money was plentiful and credits easy, and most of the rest of us who had no property as a basis for credit bought today with next year's salary until we had mortgaged our very persons for months, or even years, into the future.

In the cities and in the rural districts we were much the same. Many of us farmed, as we ran our businesses, from the cushions of our shiny automobiles; we furnished our homes on the optimistic faith of the enjoy-as-you-pay concerns. We paid for our party clothes, our winter's coal, our permanent waves, a dollar down and—

We tired of combing the cockleburs out of the fetlocks of Jerry and Maude and bought tractors; we decided it was less trouble to buy creamery butter than milk cows, and gardens interfered with our "business trips" to town to bet another hundred on the stock market. We let the roof of the smokehouse fall through, and mother and the girls drove in for a T-bone for dinner, while canned fruit and vegetables from the store took the place of the rows and rows of lusciously filled glass jars that formerly stood on the cellar shelves.

Today the collector has his hand out. The farm is mortgaged in many instances for more than it would bring on the market; the tax gatherer is advertising our homes for sale, and the agent of the finance corporation drove many of those shiny cars away long ago.

Now we want the Government to start the printing presses and dump more money into our laps. If $4,000,000,000 were placed in circulation tomorrow, it would liven things up for a time, without a doubt, but it would soon be gathered into the financial centers again. The nation and the individuals composing it owe in public and private debts something like $70,000,000,000.

Before we obligated ourselves so heavily, we did 95 per cent of all business without actual money—that is, by check. We put up our collateral or our credit reputation at the bank and then we checked against this. Our checks were accepted as cash by those with whom we did business, they passed them to their accounts as added credit in the bank, and checked from this in turn, little or no actual money changing hands.

As long as most of us had credit we required cash only to buy a spool of thread or theater tickets. We are worrying about the lack of money in circulation. What we really need is our lost credit to put back into circulation. If we had not exhausted our credit it would not matter so much whether the mints operated two or four days a week.

C. R. SPENCER

Lyons, Colo.

"No More War-by-Proxy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been much interested in your splendid editorials regarding war and its various aspects—and it has occurred to me that it would do much to prevent such a "brain storm" as another war if we could get the idea across that no matter what else may happen, there is one thing certain—and that is "there will be no more war-by-proxy."

If another war is ever "cooked up," all the stockholders will have to be present at the meeting to eat their own "stew." The "old sob stuff" just won't work again—it has just naturally worn itself out—for as dumb as we seem to be, we just aren't dumb enough to "fall" again. You just "can't fool all the people all the time."

I wish that such a slogan might be started. It should do much to wake people up—before getting into such a mess. Yes, sir, it's a "fact"—and don't let anybody overlook it—there is going to be no more war by proxy.

L. M. W.

Washington

Collective Security

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

General Smuts tells us through The Christian Science Monitor that the League of Nations marks the dawn of the collective system among the nations.

May I remind your readers that long before the Geneva Covenant, the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 initiated the doctrine of collective security in the Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The doctrine was that one or more neutrals or strangers to the dispute should offer mediation, and that was the course successfully adopted by the United States to stop the Russo-Japanese War. Article 24 of the League Covenant incorporated the procedure under the Hague Convention, but the Hague Convention retains distinct advantages over the Geneva Covenant in that it is not tied up with the Versailles Treaty and it is signed by the United States, Germany and Japan. The Kellogg Pact and Hague Convention could be interlocked, but the Kellogg Pact and the Versailles Treaty could not easily be harmonized.

The Kaiser, in 1907, refused to have disarmament on the Hague agenda, and Herr Hitler says that was a mistake of the Kaiser.

The last decision taken at The Hague in 1907 was to call another conference seven years later, but, alas! it was not called. It is agreed that armaments hinder the march of democracy, so perhaps the time has come for another Hague conference.

R. C. HAWKIN

London.

A Scrapbook on Dogs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having always been an admirer of the wonderful fidelity of dogs to their masters and the remarkable intelligence displayed by them at times, I have for several years been collecting all newspaper and magazine articles on them that come to my notice. These I am putting in a substantial scrapbook, which, when completed, I will present to a public library.

I will always be grateful to receive articles for my book.

W. M. TREADWELL

Great Falls, Mont.

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

German U-Boats Are Admitted

Britain and France Plan Reply

Senate Deadlocks on Lynching

U. S. Issues 2,000,000 Patents

Japan Tries Assassin-Youth

Seahorse Herds Are Missing

BERLIN sources admit, after a day of denials, that orders for 12 submarines have already been placed in Hamburg, Kiel and other shipyards. Thus Germany would achieve quantitative and qualitative equality in arms as soon as possible. Having prepared for land and air equality, the steps for the navy were the next thing. This is the first time Britain's primary interest of the sea has been touched by treaty violation, but Germans defensively ask, "Why not? What can happen anyway?" In detailed defense they point to what they regard as extenuating fundamentals—They hold the great powers have not played fair in arms, have not helped in commercial crises.

¶ Britain is said to postpone its naval talks with Germany pending a formal statement from Berlin on its naval arms. The Cabinet will consider a protest on submarines, and whether singly or with France and Italy. France pushes its Russian pact. France, Britain and Italy can easily flow together to embarrass and possibly thwart Germany—But what a shining laurel for statesmanship if a clear program is forged on which four nations may reasonably agree.

¶ The U. S. Senate's deadlock over a federal curb on lynching goes through the sixth day, with bonus issue and Administration program sidetracked. But large questions are attacked. The President's Cabinet committee hears the issues of North and South in the textile inquiry. The Wagner labor disputes bill is reported favorably by the Senate and members of both Houses are warned by labor leaders that opposition will bring retribution at the next election—Ships and shops have got past belaying pin logic; some day congresses and parliaments will do as well.

¶ Canada's Chamber of Commerce tells the American Chamber both countries have traveled the same distance upward from the low point. President A. O. Dawson says Canadian business, like American manufacturing, is fighting off a Government reform program. "As you change your diet for more business vitamins, we are treated to courses loaded with indigestibles." In America the upswing has been broad; in Canada, sharp. He raises a loudly echoing businessmen's plea—Let business itself absorb the responsibility of recovery.

¶ The U. S. Patent Office issues No. 2,000,000, testifying to the prolific inventive genius of Americans. The second millionth covers rubber tires for streamlined railroad trains, showing invention up to date. The first 1,000,000 patents were granted in 121 years, between 1790 and 1911; an equal number in the past 24 years. The unfolding history of many benefactors of the race in mechanics can be seen blossoming through these patents. Here began the telephone, the electric light, the automobile—Mighty thinking leaped to answer the mighty needs of mighty demanders.

¶ Tokyo tries six Japanese youth between 18 and 15 for plotting assassination of the Empire's foremost Liberal leaders. Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of the Elder Statesmen, was one of these; former Premier Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki and heads of the two largest banking houses were others. The 18-year-old leader was seized as he waited, dagger ready, for the Prince. Japanese retributive law must proceed carefully; strong bias favors political criminals who declare they sought the nation's good. But Japan must be "realistic"—How could untried, callow youth, though rashly courageous, discern the highest good of the state?

¶ New England Republican leaders gather in Boston to hear Col. Theodore Roosevelt lash the Democratic Administration for inadequacy. He declares Washington "squandering the savings of the average individual." Prof. Malcolm P. McNair of Harvard Business School adds that leading recovery measures are "grotesque economic folly." Thus the first of six regional meetings undertakes to lay the Republican groundwork—Perhaps negative denunciation will develop up into positive program.

¶ New York's aquarium has but one specimen left of the amazing little seahorse; hippocampus hudsonius to those who can take it. A mysterious blight of the eel grass in Long Island Sound is blamed; southern seahorses just don't do. Washington's AAA is to be quizzed. Has there been crop restrictions on eel grass? Have dreadfully misguided bonuses held bay bottom growers off eel fodder? With the binding grass gone, submarine, sand storms threaten. Silent children visiting the aquarium set up a shiver—Will an over-benevolent Government ration out to them the last of the fairylike seahorses meat-packed in cold little cans?

Hitler Defers Naval Parley With Britain

Preliminary Conversations Set for Second Week in May Postponed

Berlin Admits U-Boats

Germany's plans for the rearmed Reich continue to hold the interest of the powers, especially since the confirmation by Sir John Simon that Berlin has admitted it is going ahead with the building of submarines.

Just what Britain is going to do about it apparently has not been decided. But word comes that the British Government has been informed that Reichsführer Hitler wants to postpone the naval conference planned for the second week in May. The excuse is that Der Führer has an important foreign policy announcement to make about that time—and apparently it is just as well to wait.

The British nation is asking what is to be done if the Germans are making submarines. Violation of Article 191 of the Versailles Treaty is clear if U-boats are being acquired by manufacture or purchase. But Germany apparently feels that if it leaves the Rhineland demilitarized, that is enough for the powers to expect, under the conditions.

France and Italy seem to be inclined to let Britain deal with this new problem because it concerns her sea power more directly than that of other powers, perhaps. But they are proceeding with plans for a closer alliance, and France's Air Minister is going to Rome to negotiate a pact which will tie even commercial planes into whatever mutual emergency there may be in future.

The French announce allocation of swift pursuit planes along its frontier to halt spying. Sure progress is being made on the Franco-Soviet accord.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 30—The British Government has been informed by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler that he desires postponement of the preliminary Anglo-German naval conversations which had provisionally been fixed for the second week in May.

It is understood that Herr Hitler has an important announcement on foreign policy to make during the second week of May and does not want the naval talks to begin until after that.

It is stated that the British Foreign Office learned officially of the German submarine program April 25.

Downing Street, however, declares the designs for the vessels were prepared last year and manufacture was begun about Christmas time.

Air Pact With Italy To Be Negotiated In Denain's Rome Visit

PARIS, April 30 (AP)—France pressed her plans for air alliances as her answer to Germany's military aviation strength.

Gen. Victor Denain, Minister for Air, after announcing he would go to Rome, May 9, to negotiate an air

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Uncertainty of U. S. Policy On Silver Vexes Nations; Mexican Protest Is Settled

What Will Roosevelt Do Next, Is Query Which Anxious Exchange Officials Ask; Goal of Increasing Value of White Metal Near Achievement

By H. B. Ellison

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The backsliding in world silver markets appeared to have been checked today.

The price of foreign white metal for commercial use held unchanged in New York at yesterday's level of 75¾ cents an ounce, after prices had stiffened in London and Montreal.

The 75¾-cent level compared with the 15-year peak of 81 cents last week. In London, silver bullion rose ⅛ of a penny to 34 11-16 pence, which was equivalent to 75.49 cents in New York.

The "mutually satisfactory" agreement, reached between Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Mexican Government officials who made a spectacular air dash to Washington during the week end, has not been accompanied by announcement of the details. But its practical effects will be clearly disclosed in the action of the silver market.

At present, the market is relatively quiet again. It is bubbling, however, with repressed excitement. Wherever silver is linked with the lives and fortunes of the world of nations, the question is still asked:

"What will President Roosevelt do next?"

"Silver King"?

The question is asked in many languages. The up country Indian ryot or peasant wonders what will be the worth of the silver ornaments with which every harvest time he bedecks his wife.

In Bombay the same mystery keeps the busy bazaars agog. In the palatial clubs of Shanghai, the tiffin or lunch hour is probably spent wholly in debating the next silver step.

At Montreal, whence New York's silver market has fled, the speculator is getting up betimes to try to deduce market possibilities.

Even in England the housewife is taking a new interest in the cash value of silver heirlooms.

Across the entire world all are united with the bonfire celebrants of the silver-producing American West and the American investors in silver mining corporations in watching and waiting for what is brewing in the White House with respect to silver. Never before has there been such a silver king as Mr. Roosevelt.

Goal Is Near

For in the President's hands Congress last June reposed discretionary authority to buy silver from all comers until:

1. The price had marched to $1.29 an ounce; or

2. The dollar equivalent of metallic reserves was one-fourth silver to three-quarters gold.

Last June the price was a shade over 45 cents. It is now 75 cents.

Yet of the two alternatives the attainment of a $129 price is nearer to realization. In order to build up the metal reserves to the required ratio, about 1,200,000,000 ounces of

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GOP in Boston Rallies Party In New Attack

Led by Colonel Roosevelt, Speakers Declare New Deal Destructive

Stress Textile Ruin

Branding President Roosevelt's "economy of scarcity" as a costly stumblingblock in the path of real recovery, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the famous "Teddy," today fired a heavy gun at the New England Republican meeting here, the rallying ground for a five-meeting attack throughout the nation to return the G. O. P. to national supremacy in 1936.

Frederic W. Cook, State Secretary of Massachusetts, the only Republican to survive the Democratic sweep in 1934, opened the morning session by declaring that under the New Deal the New Englander, rather than the unemployed man, has become the forgotten man.

One of several prospective Republican presidential candidates in 1936, the Colonel prepared the way for the heavy artillery tonight, a speech by Representative Christianson of Minnesota, a Midwestern Progressive upon whom the Republicans are banking to provide a common ground upon which the liberal West and conservative East can unite for the coming campaign.

Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt

Levelling sharp criticism against practically every phase of the New Deal, Colonel Roosevelt declared that if allowed to continue unchecked the Roosevelt policies "will crush the small property owner, the home owner, the small businessman, and instead of a nation where the vast majority of the people have possessions and comfort, we will become a country where poverty is the rule."

The Colonel, however, failed to offer any substitutes for the Rooseveltian policies into which he slipped stinging barbs. Rather he hewed closely to the present Republican tactics of sharp criticism.

Killing Cotton Industry

The "economy of scarcity," he charged, is ruining the cotton textile industry, bankrupting cotton growers, and in general decreasing job opportunities in every American industry. By curtailing production and raising prices, the Administration, he said, has lost for American industry lucrative foreign markets and opened the way for ruinous foreign competition in home markets.

The Colonel brought the issue directly home to the Republican leaders from the six New England states gathered at the meeting, by citing the textile industry as one in which the New Deal has definitely retarded recovery.

By saddling upon the industry the processing tax, under which textile manufacturers have paid the National Government $185,000,-

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'Bridge' Is No Game to Her

Underwood

Anna Tumanina, Third Officer

Soviet Girl of 23 Officiates on Bridge of 4000-Ton Russian Freighter, Kalinin

Mystery Plane Flying East After Cross-Nation Mark

TWA Official Piloting Ship Refused Permit to Fly to Hawaii

LOS ANGELES, April 30 (AP)—The big Douglas "Mystery Ship," which the United States Department of Commerce denied permission to attempt a transpacific hop to Honolulu, today took off on an attempt to break the coast-to-coast flight record for transport planes. Its take-off early today from Union Airport was veiled in secrecy. The big twin-motored ship was equipped with a gyro-pilot and a radio compass.

The plane, piloted by D. W. Tomlinson, vice-president of Transcontinental Western Airlines, hopped off at 4:54 a. m. (7:54 a. m., E. S. T.), pointed to break the transcontinental record of 11 hours, 34 minutes, 16 seconds, set Feb. 21 by Leland Andrews, American Airlines transport pilot.

Girl Mate Bosses Russian Crew Of Salty Old Tramp

Third Officer of Soviet Craft One of Four Women Aboard Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 30—When the steamship Kalenin of the Russian Soviet merchant fleet, bound for its home port of Leningrad, steams from the Moore & McCormick pier here on Thursday, Anna Tumanina, third mate, will be on the fo'castle giving instructions for casting off the ropes, Tamara Chernichenko, machinist, will be giving the Diesel motors a last flick of oil and Maria Semenova, stewardess, and Lidia Martchuk, waitress, will be having a last look at the capitalist country where they have created so much attention.

Since all the women sailing aboard the Kalenin believe that women's equality with men should

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Jingoistic Talk Sharply Scored By President

Army Officers Reprimanded for Testimony Before House Committee

Not U. S. Policy

Proposals to Seize Islands and Arm Border Cause 'Incident'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—President Roosevelt today sharply reprimanded the army officers who had testified before the House Military Affairs Committee in advocacy of aviation fields near th eCanadian border, or seizure of French or British islands in American waters, declaring that "they do not reflect the views, purposes, or motives of the United States Government."

At the same time, realistic opinion here believed that reinterpretation of the meaning of the undefended Canadian-American frontier in the light of modern conditions might be a major result of the publicity flurry.

Everybody agrees that this undefended frontier is one of the world's most precious possessions. But today its significance is mental, not physical. For a landing field anywhere 1000 miles or more from the border is just as effective a "fortification" as gunboats on Lake Ontario or heaps of granite at Ticonderoga would have been 50 years ago. The conditions of warfare have changed.

Effectiveness

And, indeed, a landing field 1000 miles from the border would be more effective, both offensively and defensively, than would one right at the frontier line, because it would be better protected. The flying radius of even present-day aircraft has made airfields anywhere in the United States capable of offensive or defensive use against Canada. But it is the wisdom of statecraft, and the complete common understanding existing between the two peoples which robs such fields of any potential menace or violation of the traditional undefended frontier.

Hence a good deal of unnecessary confusion and misunderstanding have been involved in the discussion of landing fields along the border raised in the hearings of the House Military Affairs Committee. The United States, both diplomatically and in a military sense, regards the undefended northern frontier as one of the cornerstones of its foreign policy, comparable to the historic position of the Monroe Doctrine.

The President reiterated the importance of this frontier in American relations by writing, in his letter to Chairman McSwain of the House Military Affairs Committee, that the Government does "not . . . envisage the possibility of a change in the friendly relationship between the United States and any foreign country."

Pointedly Asks

The President pointedly asked the Military Affairs Committee to refrain from taking evidence in executive session and then publishing the material shortly afterward in public documents. This practice, however, is well established among congressional committees, and the present flurry may effect a change. The Chief Executive declared that, if necessary, he would act as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to prevent such publication of testimony.

Mr. Roosevelt specifically repudiates the testimony of Brig. Gen. Charles E. Killbourne, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the War Plans Division of the United States Army, and the statement of Brig. Gen. F. M. Andrews, which largely related to islands in American waters possessed by European powers.

The text of the President's letter to Mr. McSwain follows:

My attention has been called to "hearings before Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, on H. R. 6621 and H. R. 4130." This public document includes apparently a full report on an executive session of the committee of which you are chairman.

It is necessary for me most respectfully to call to your attention and that of your committee the fact that if the testimony in executive session is printed in public documents in the same way as testimony in open session, I shall find it necessary as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to require that in the future such testimony be given only after approval by me.

Not Policy

Referring to page 16 of this printed document, I desire to inform your committee that certain portions of the testimony of General Killbourne, especially those relating to the Canadian border, do not represent either the policy of this Administration or that of the Commander-in-Chief.

In the statement of Gen. F. M. Andrews, many portions of said statement, especially those relating to the territory of friendly nations, in Canada, in the Atlantic, and in the West Indies, do not represent the policy of the Administration or of the Commander-in-Chief.

I can go further and state that they do not reflect the views, purposes or motives of the United States Government. This Government does not in any of its plans or policies envisage a possibility

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Harriman Insists Government Give Business Leeway

Retiring U. S. Chamber Head Says Freedom Is Vital to Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—In one of the most optimistic keynote addresses before an annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce for the past five years, Henry I. Harriman, retiring president, enumerated the hopeful signs on the business horizon and expressed confidence that with governmental co-operation the dawn of prosperity would not long be delayed.

Mr. Harriman cited the "tremendous potential demand for new capital goods" now existing and urged assurance from the Government that business should now be left in peace. He coupled with the recovery hope the qualification that international co-operation should be worked out, and that a pledge against further currency devaluation should be taken along with a promise that subsequent

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Equalized Wages In Textiles Urged By Rhode Island

Gov. Green Puts Program Before Cabinet Board at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Rhode Island, tiny in size, but fifth in importance among the textile states, today brought its plea for Government aid to the President's Cabinet Committee appointed to study the cotton situation.

The Rhode Island delegates, led by Gov. Theodore Francis Green, were preceded yesterday by a large group of Maine officials, and will be followed later this week by representatives of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Cotton Textile Institute.

Establishment of a permanent governmental textile commission to show manufacturers the way to reorganize and unify their production, marketing and financial facilities, were advocated by Governor Green, who dwelt not on immediate problems due to Japanese competition and processing taxes but on the long-range phases of the problem.

Long-Range Planning

At the close of yesterday's hearing, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, pointed out that the textile manufacturers' troubles are not of current origin, but have been accumulating since 1922, making it necessary for the Cabinet study group to study all factors in order to obtain a complete picture.

Governor Green made these four definite suggestions to the committee:

1. That the National Recovery Act be re-enacted and the cotton textile code strengthened with steps taken to equalize all classes of wages between the North and South and to equalize machine-work assignments.

Study of Obsolescence

2. That part of the $300,000,000 set aside in the new works relief appropriation for white-collar workers be used in textile states, especially in New England, to make a survey of obsolescence in the mills. With the survey results as a basis, he proposed that the Government make loans to mills to buy new equipment. "This would result in more efficient and lower cost production, the benefits of which could be passed on to the consumer," Governor Green explained.

3. That the Federal Government through an expert commission aid in reorganization of the capital structure and a rationalization of the industry within a given state, county or local area.

4. That the Federal Government

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Georgia-Plated Autos Watched

Tax Chest Seeks $20,000,000

State Utility Yardstick Talked

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Georgia—Southern Accent Slips on Auto Plates

Sudden appearance on Massachusetts roads of numbers of automobiles bearing Georgia license plates has been puzzling state police lately.

"Must be getting hot early down South this year," the officers reasoned among themselves, "with so many Georgia visitors up here already."

But today they learned the reason for the "influx." It wasn't the heat, either.

"Pardon my Southern accent," said Nason Thrall, Boston, when screeching sirens halted him on Newburyport Turnpike.

Only the accent wasn't Southern. It was good old New England twang.

"Where'd you get those Georgia plates?" demanded an officer who knows his twangs. The story leaked out.

It seems that all you have to do is send $3 to the State of Georgia and in return they will send you a pair of license plates. If you live in Massachusetts you simply affix them to your car and inquiring policemen never think to ask if you have the compulsory liability insurance that costs such a pretty penny in these days.

It may have been a good stunt while it lasted, but it's all over now. State police have developed a vigilance that is positively embarrassing to gentlemen from the "South." All Georgia-plated cars will be stopped after this.

Mr. Thrall was assessed $25 and given a six months' suspended sentence for operating an uninsured car. In addition, he paid $10 for driving an unregistered vehicle.

Taxes—Boston's Mayor Seeks Delinquents' Help

Mayor Mansfield is going right after the $20,000,000 in delinquent taxes that some 30,000 Boston property owners owe the city. Today he conferred with a group of leading businessmen to learn how industry collects its bills. The same methods are to be applied by the municipality in bolstering up its seriously depleted revenues.

An executive committee, it was decided at today's conference, will divide the city up into districts and each of the nonpaying taxpayers will be personally interviewed and urged to make substantial payments on their tax bills. Thought is also being given proposals to adjust assessments, arrange deferred payments and otherwise aid hard-pressed citizens to meet their tax levies, thus protecting their property and letting the city maintain its usual services and meet its obligations.

Rates—Basis of Value For Utilities Is Proposed

Governor Curley had before him today a proposal which may permit him to circumvent the State Public Utilities Department in his efforts to reduce Massachusetts light and power rates. The department has long been regarded by the Governor as a stumbling block in the path of such reductions.

Today a neat by-pass was suggested by Prof. John H. Murray, chairman of the Governor's utility committee. He proposed that a spe-

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World Seeks Same Security Goal

Plans Revolve Generally Around Huge Public Works Programs, Shorter Working Hours and Proper Use of Leisure—Social Provision Is No Longer a Charitable Issue but a Vital Necessity

The Search For Social Security

Eleventh of 12 World-Wide Studies

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three ways, to some extent new, of coping with the problem of unemployment are now being tried, and are likely to be developed. While social insurance is, in its inception, peculiarly European, although it is spreading to America, it is not unfair to say that the United States has taken the lead in the laying down of large-scale public works. But Europe is not slow in taking similar steps.

The restriction of working hours is an old enough idea, which the European trade unions have advocated, with progressively satisfactory results, for many years; but the present proposals of a 40-hour week, or less, are so much in advance of anything hitherto contemplated by reformers, that they appear surprisingly novel.

Third, the attention which is being paid to the proper use of leisure, particularly by young people, is in degree, if not in kind, the outcome of recent social and economic experiences.

Distribution Lags

The means of production undoubtedly have increased disproportionately. The means of distribution have not kept pace. There is, of course, no reason why distribution should not be improved enormously, and all that can be made by man be used by man. But without seeking to expose mistakes or to attribute blame it is indeed the simple fact that, for the moment, productive power has outstripped distributive power.

A second result of rapid invention is that workers have been displaced. The machine is doing the job of the man. Obviously, in the long run, this should be a blessing. The man must profit by the diminution of labor. But social organization, like distributive organization, has lagged behind. The need of a readjustment is apparent.

Must Discard Old Ideas

Many notions which have come down to us from the earlier days of the industrial age must be revised. It has to be remembered that the machine was made for man, and not man for the machine; and that if it is possible to supply human wants in working fewer hours, those hours should be spread over the community in general.

It has also to be remembered that one of the elements of the distributive problem is the possession by the whole community of purchasing power; men must earn before they can buy.

In the process of reaccommodation, there is temporarily at least an army of unemployed in all European countries. It is swollen by the economic depression, but it also determines in part that economic depression. Even when the "crisis" is over, and when "prosperity" returns, it is assumed that a permanent residium of unemployed will be on the hands of society. How is it to be dealt with?

Old Tests were Charity

Apart from the insurance benefits, which most European countries have instituted in one form or another, it is seen that when there is exceptional unemployment, it is the

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Court Finds River 'Indian Giver'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 30—Peaceful settlement of an Indian dispute which had promised to assume serious proportions seemed assured recently when the United States District Court here ordered Negro squatters to vacate lands of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.

There are 12 of the Negro families who put up shacks and settled near the Colorado River seven years ago on land whose ownership had to be determined by the court before action could be taken, according to the United States District Attorney's office.

The Yuma Indians claimed that the land, a tract of 2000 acres, belonged to their reservation, and an issue arose when, impatient of delay in removing the squatters, they threatened to use direct methods of evicting them. But in the end they were persuaded to abide carefully by the white man's law in protecting their rights.

According to court testimony, the Colorado River was fundamentally responsible for the problem. Its instable lower channel has moved about so much that boundaries depending upon "the center of the river" are not always easily determinable.

The river has been shifting for centuries, but during the flood of 1920 it made a radical departure from its previous course and left the disputed 2000 acres in a doubtful position of ownership. Seeing it unoccupied, the Negroes moved in and started little farms. And the Indians, who had been using it for grazing stock, set up complaints.

Federal officials, in 1930, resurveyed the land and determined that it was a part of the reservation, according to J. J. Irwin, Assistant United States District Attorney. Thereupon the Indians began to insist upon immediate action, but they were quieted and litigation was begun to remove the squatters.

The suit came into the court of Judge Jeremiah Neterer recently, and a ruling was handed down confirming Indian title to the land. Mr. Irwin then informed the Yuma chieftain that his unwelcome visitors would be ejected.

California has not had a serious Indian uprising since 1870, when the Modoc tribe revolted. Three decades ago, however, there were disagreements over land reported in the case of the Piute tribe. The last Indian trouble in the Southwest as a whole was quieted in 1886 when the Apaches were subdued.

Georgia-Plated Autos Watched
Tax Chest Seeks $20,000,000
State Utility Yardstick Talked

(Continued from Page 1)

cial commission be established to evaluate public utility properties and establish a fair basic rate. The State Public Utilities Department, it is thought, could hardly ignore this basic rate in making its rate allowances.

Professor Murray's suggestion was made at a conference between himself, Governor Curley and Frank P. Walsh, head of the New York Power Authority, and brought here by the Governor and Professor Murray to assist in establishing a sliding scale rate system in this State. Professor Murray hopes that he can obtain help from Mr. Walsh which will aid him in obtaining more sizable reductions than the $2,000,000 recently secured. Mr. Walsh has helped in obtaining a 35 per cent reduction in the New York City light rate. He is regarded as an outstanding leader in light and power reduction drives.

Bowker—Sets Fast Pace For Reporters on Inquiries

Boston reporters scurried to keep up with Representative Philip G. Bowker today.

Between carrying on a single-handed investigation of Governor Curley's semi-private expenditures, advocating legislative inquiry into the big Ware-Swift River water project, and endeavoring to obtain legal protection for newspaper reporters, he was the busiest man in the Hub.

Last week Mr. Bowker started the ball rolling by asking State Controller George E. Murphy for an accounting of the Governor's outlay on allegedly luxurious luncheons tendered members of his "brain trust," trips with members of his staff to Washington, and other such incidentals. After a day of poring over the records, Mr. Bowker announced these disclosures:

1. The $15,000 executive contingent fund allowed by the Legislature to last the full year has already been spent.

2. The $1000 travel fund of Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley has already been exhausted. It has been replenished by a $2500 transfer from the extraordinary fund of $100,000.

3. The Council contingent fund of $2300 is also gone and has been replenished by a similar transfer from the extraordinary fund.

4. The Governor and Council spent $886 for 20 copies of the Governor's message, bound in red leather.

This last item particularly roused Mr. Bowker's ire. "People can't eat red leather," he deplored.

Legislators to Inspect Ware-Swift River Work

No results have yet been announced from Governor Curley's retaliation move—his order for an audit of the Brookline town finances. Mr. Bowker is an ex-Brookline selectman, and the Governor's order was seen by observers as an attempt to embarrass the Brookline Representative.

Following Mr. Bowker's hint to his fellow members of the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs that the $35,000,000 remaining to be spent on the Ware-Swift River project under direction of Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, might be the real cause of the present efforts to remove Mr. Hultman from his position, the committee voted unanimously yesterday to seek legislative authority to inspect the western Massachusetts project.

The protection of newspapermen is embodied in a bill Mr. Bowker has just filed with the clerk of the House. It would save reporters from penalties that might be imposed by the Governor, Executive Council, courts, the Legislature and its committees because of refusal to divulge information sources. Similar measures are included in the statutes of a number of other states and have been upheld by the courts. It is believed that Mr. Bowker's move was inspired by the Governor's recent contempt proceedings against a Boston newspaper editor, because he refused to reveal the name of a person who supposedly gave him information concerning the current Hultman proceedings.

Rosso—Italian Envoy Explains Denver Episode

Difficulties of a visiting diplomat with pronunciation of English were humorously described by Augusto Rosso, Italian Ambassador to the United States, in Boston today.

Most of his troubles with the language developed, he said, in Denver where reporters mistook his pronunciation of "dog" for "duck," and sympathetically described the Ambassador's forced purchase of another duck because of the original pet's loneliness in America. Denver reporters practiced no restraint. The melancholy of the Ambassador's duck was poignantly detailed with real or assumed understanding of the duck heart. Joe Penner, famous duck salesman, could have done no better.

Like most such yarns, the story grew until by the time the Ambassador returned to Washington, Capital cartoonists had pictured him top-hatted, frock coated and bespatted leading two doleful ducks down the avenue.

Then the Ambassador turned to the serious purposes of his Boston visit. "There is great need of understanding between the nations," he said, "we must try to understand each other's feelings, and the only way to do this is by becoming acquainted with each other's spiritual and cultural background."

Ambassador Rosso returns to Washington tonight.

Repairs—Home Owners Welcome Federal Program

If a bright young gentleman knocks on your door and politely informs you that your house needs painting or that a new roof might help matters, don't think him impertinent. He is only one of the 600 ERA workers now out interviewing home owners and recommending repairs and improvements that can be effected with loans obtained from banks under the Federal Housing Administration plan.

Already these workers report 35,000 Massachusetts home owners have pledged to spend a total of $15,973,000 in the modernization and repair program. Of these, 5000 have borrowed some $2,000,000 in ERA funds through the banks. Last week the Boston loans soared to $78,955 for the seven-day period.

Loans up to $2000 are made for periods up to five years. The interest rate is $5 per year on each $100. The average loan is made for an 18 months' term and is well under the top limit.

Painting, planting of shrubs, installation of oil burners, electric refrigeration and similar jobs predominate in the list compiled by the ERA workers.

Trucks—Strike Continues Under Tenser Conditions

The truck strike, centered in Hartford, entered its ninth day today. Truck fleet owners and drivers were still deadlocked with little apparent indication of early settlement of their wage scale and union differences.

Failure of conciliation attempts led the controversy to the office of Joseph M. Tone, Connecticut State Labor Commissioner, today. Hope was expressed on all sides that he could smooth over difficulties.

Meanwhile, picketing and minor acts of violence prompted several arrests, and the situation grew more serious as strikers announced intention of further stopping truck traffic by compelling small, independent lines to join the walkout.

Dogs—Senate Bars Fund For Race Administration

Dog racing may yet be kept out of Massachusetts. Opponents of such races took new hope today, following the State Senate's flat refusal yesterday to appropriate the money required to administer them.

Without the $35,000 said to be essential for dog-racing administration, the races cannot be held, and a Senate majority stalwartly declares the funds won't be forthcoming. The Senate slashed the racing commission appropriation from $110,000 to $75,000 and expressly forbade any of the grant being used to administer dog races. The House restored the $35,000 cut, but the Senate remains adamantine and again yesterday lopped off the dog requirements. The matter now stands deadlocked. The House and Senate have both appointed committees that will meet in an attempt to iron out the difficulties within a few days.

In the meantime, Revere's City Council indicated that building of a dog-racing track in that city will meet with concerted opposition. A majority of the Council apparently favor a move that would rezone the town, bringing the site of the proposed track within the down-town limits, where it would be forbidden under zone regulations. They will take action next Monday night. Until then work on the track can't begin.

Vetoed—Governor Frowns On More Court Officers

Governor Curley today tossed another bill back to the Legislature with his veto, prominently displayed. The bill turned down would have added another court officer to the Municipal Court of Roxbury and to the District Court at Chelsea.

The Governor's accompanying message said that the officers were not needed in these courts. "Compared with the number of court officers of the other courts of the Commonwealth, particularly in the cities of Springfield, Lowell, Fall River, Malden and New Bedford, it does not appear that the appointment of additional court officers is necessary or the expense justified."

Respite Until June Given in Murder Cases

Governor Curley today stayed the execution of Murton and Irving Millen and Abe Faber, convicted murderers of a Needham policeman.

The new respite runs until June 5, if the Governor's Council backs up Mr. Curley's decision, an almost foregone conclusion. Originally the three men were due to be executed during the week of April 28.

Indians—The Jeffersons Invite Curley, White Chief

When the Jefferson Club staged an Indian dress parade today in Governor Curley's office, newspapermen took considerable notice. It seems that the Jefferson Club of Cambridge, a Democratic organization, is "throwing a party" on May 22, for charity and the officers want Governor Curley to attend. It wants publicity.

Therefore, the president of the club and three of his followers donned full Indian dress regalia, marched to the Governor's office and handed him a scroll reading:

"To the great white chief who presides over the lodge of the palefaces on the hill of the Beacon and whose tepee is beside the shores of the Jamaica.

"Your brothers, the Jeffersons, from across the waters of the Charles in the white man's city of Cambridge greet you.

"On the night of the 22 moon in the month called May, in the wigwam called Continental, many braves, squaws and papooses will make ready in a grand powwow.

"To you, our brother chief Curley, we extend the pipe of friendship—and ask the Great Spirit to guide your footsteps to our campfire."

Wages—Leather Crafts Must Apply Separately

The hopes of 9000 eastern Massachusetts leather workers for a 25 per cent increase were brought low today by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. However they were not completely destroyed, because the board suggested applications be submitted for increases in the various crafts affected, each to be acted upon separately.

The decision brings to a close a lengthy hearing over the wage increase proposal. Officials of the National Leather Workers' Union and employers had agreed to abide by the board decision in the case. The ...

The Monitor's Radio Timetable
What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc—WBZ—303m	590kc—WEEI—508m	1230kc—WNAC—244m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The Mail Bag"..	Baseball game....
5:15	Agricultural reports..	French lesson....	"Story Builder"
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Jack Armstrong".	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Nursery Rhymes"	Soloist; organ..
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler..	News Service..
6:15	"The Story Man"...	Features; news....	Soloist; scores..
6:30	News; features.......	"Lum and Abner".	Minute Men talk
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"The Dixie Cords"	"Melody Limited"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Dance music; talk	"Just Entertainment"
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Musical Moments"	"Just Plain Bill"
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal....	Merry-Go-Round
7:45	"Jimmie Allen"......	"Easy Aces," sketch	Boake Carter, news
8:00	Crime Clues: network dramatic sketch....	Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloist...	"Lavender and Lace": music
8:15			
8:30	"Welcome Valley": Edgar Guest; orch...	Wayne King and his orchestra.....	"Melodiana": vocal; soloists; orchestra
8:45			
9:00	"Red Trails": Northwest Mounted story..	Ben Bernie's Orch.: Downey; Heller....	Bing Crosby; soloist; orchestra
9:15			
9:30	Address, Rep. Theodore Christiansen....	Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; orch....	Female vocal-instrumentalists
9:45			
10:00	"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy.....	"Princess Pat"; Gladys Swarthout,	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists
10:15			
10:30	Talk; dance music....	John Barclay; players; orchestra	Spotlight Revue; Musical Rhymes
10:45	"Hum and Strum"...		
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; sports..	Williams Orchestra
11:15	Delaporte Orchestra..	NBC organist......	News Service....
11:30	Billy Bissett and his orchestra........	Myers Orchestra..	From Hong Kong
11:45		"The Hoofinghams"	Renard Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Mrs. Roosevelt, speaker; orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; geography program.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Philadelphia baseball game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp's Orchestra; vocal soloists; mixed popular trio.
8:30 WEEI, "Pageant of Progress": concert orchestra; soloist; chronicler.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties": soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass": serial dramatic sketch, with Mrs. Gertrude Berg.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range": John Charles Thomas, baritone; dramatic scenes.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedy; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "Pleasure Island": Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Ricardo Cortez.
10:00 WNAC, Jack Pearl, comedian; Patti Chapin, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra; vocal soloists.

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workers affected are employed in Lynn, Salem, Winchester, Woburn and Peabody.

Jobless—Harvard Begins Study of Idleness Effects

Harvard University is hard and fast on the track of salvaging wreckage left by the economic storm that has swept America. Mental and physical effects of unemployment are being studied by investigators under the direction of Dr. Pitrim A. Sorokin, head of the institution's sociology department, that past relief mistakes can be prevented in the future.

Some 4000 persons who are unemployed, partially employed, or employed on relief projects are being studied. Questions for which answers are sought include: Do hard times breed mental and physical laziness? Is there a difference between the attitudes of educated and uneducated workers? What does an unemployed worker do with his time? How about his family relations?

They will sift reasons behind those vague reports of cases where unemployed workers reputedly turned down jobs offering a little less than relief work, and others where workers apparently are happy and content getting along as best they can on a hand-to-mouth existence dependent upon one project or another.

Final information, Harvard believes, will be valuable in compiling recommendations as to the steps that should be followed in future efforts to help the unemployed among younger age groups.

Young—Women's Rise In Trade Alarms Industrialist

Boston business men and women were smiling today over the stanch defense an American number one industrialist, Owen D. Young, put up for his fellow men against the commercial and industrial advance of women here last night.

Before 250 Bryn Mawr alumnae gathered at a banquet for the school's president, Miss Marion Edwards Park, Mr. Young, who is General Electric's chairman of the board, asserted: "We cannot view without alarm an emphasis on women's education which will shift too many jobs to women and leave too many men idle. The general tendency in the progress of women's education has been to make women feel that they ought to compete with men as equals in every field."

Without exactly saying that woman's place is in the home, Mr. Young did declare that "the educated woman can best serve the community by guiding man in the use of an ever-growing, and possibly dangerous leisure. What men will do with leisure will be largely determined by what women want them to do with it."

Air Mail—Line President Calls Rate Semi-Ridiculous

Without a trace of bitterness over the presumably bad deal which the Roosevelt Administration has handed to the air-mail lines in the United States, C. R. Smith, president of the American Airlines, last night characterized the prices at which air-mail operators are now carrying mail as "semiridiculous."

Mr. Smith spoke at the "aviation night" of the Traffic Club of New England at the Copley Plaza.

It has taken financial courage to stay in aviation for the last two years, said Mr. Smith. The average rate at which French, British and Italian air-mail lines are carrying mail is $1.17 a pound a mile. Before the American air-mail contracts were canceled the airlines were paid 42 cents a mile. After making renewal sacrificial bids of an average of 27.7 cents a mile to preserve their investments in air-mail equipment, one could hardly blame the air-mail lines for wanting to be paid adequately for their services. Air-mail legislation now pending in Congress would greatly alleviate conditions in the aviation transport industry, Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Smith was not the least hesitant about admitting that aviation companies needed more money put into them in earlier stages than they could possibly yield in revenue. He predicted, however, that aviation would be self-supporting in two or three years. The last thing American aviation companies desired, he said, was to be called a "subsidized business."

During 1933, Mr. Smith added, the air-mail lines were paid $10,000,000 for flying the mail. The Government took in $7,000,000 of this through post-office windows and other sources. It cost the Government $3,000,000 to fly the mail in 1933. But even if the Government spent $25,000,000 for developing aviation, it would be a bargain, for Mr. Smith termed American air lines as the best secondary line of defense in the United States.

His company, Mr. Smith revealed, now carries an average of 95 passengers a day between Boston and New York. It was not so long ago, he said, when he considered 95 passengers a week good business.

Slated—Boston Chamber Nominates Eight Directors

Eight candidates for directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have been chosen by the nominating committee, to be balloted on at the annual meeting of the chamber, May 21, it was announced today.

They are: Roland R. Harrison, manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Charles G. Bancroft, United Shoe Machinery Corporation; Prescott Bigelow, Hayden Stone & Co.; Harry J. Carlson, Coolidge & Carlson; Paul F. Clark, Paul F. Clark Agency; George H. Clough, the Russell Company; Edmund F. Leland, Adams & Leland, and Carl M. Spencer, Home Savings Bank.

The term for which eight directors are to be elected, is three years. Elliot Wadsworth, president of the chamber is to preside at the meeting and speak regarding the chamber's accomplishments and plans, according to M. D. Liming, secretary of the chamber.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

"Advisory 8:30 a. m., northwest storm warnings displayed Hatteras, N. C., to Eastport, Maine. Disturbance considerable intensity central over eastern New York moving east-northeastward will cause strong northwest winds Hatteras to Portland this afternoon and tonight and north of Portland early tonight."

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably with rain early this evening; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and lower 40's, slightly colder Wednesday; fresh northwesterly winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder; probably rain in the north portion early tonight; Wednesday cloudy.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder; preceded by rain in the extreme east portion early tonight; Wednesday cloudy; somewhat colder in the extreme east portion.

Maine: Rain, colder in the north and west portions tonight; Wednesday cloudy and somewhat colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and considerably cooler tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	56	Minneapolis ..	40	46
Bermuda	66	72	New Orleans..	66	78
Chicago	50	60	New York	56	66
Denver	40	48	Norfolk, Va...	64	82
Helena, Mont.	44	56	St. Louis	56	62
Jacksonville..	68	84	Philadelphia..	58	78
Kansas City..	42	60	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles..	58	64	Washington..	54	82
Miami, Fla...	78	84			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. April 30.
B—Maximum April 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:08 p. m.; height, 11 feet.
Wednesday, 10:39 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:11 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 65 degrees above zero; minimum 37 above.

Boston Events
Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in Church Edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, 8.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Stage: Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees, 11:34 a. m., 2:06, 4:38, 7:10, 9:42. Screen: Ben Bernie and his orchestra are kidnaped in "Stolen Harmony."

EXETER—"The White Cockatoo," detective mystery, 1:56, 4:50, 7:50. "Sweet Music," with Rudy Vallee.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Mary Jane's Papa," with Guy Kibbee and Aline MacMahon, 1:09, 3:46, 6:23, 9. Paramount, 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:54, 5:41, 8:28. "Four Hours to Kill."

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and William Powell in "Star of Midnight," detective mystery, 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Good music also in "Pinfall's Cave," "The Queen of Hearts," color cartoon. "Sound Waves and Their Sources." Tonight only, Françoise Meremimska, pianist.

ORPHEUM—"One New York Night." More adventures in a big metropolitan hotel, 9:58 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:58. Stage: Blanche Calloway and her orchestra.

STATE—George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu," 11:35 a. m., 1:55, 3:55, 5:55, 7:55, 9:55.

MODERN—Al Sheean as a struggling concert violinist in "Symphony of Living," with Offenbach's "Orpheus in Hades," overture featured. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15; "George White's 1935 Scandals."

BOSTON—Octavus Roy Cohen's "Transient Lady," 10:05 a. m., 12:34, 3:03, 5:32, 8:01, 10:30. Stage: "Folies Bergere" revue.

UPTOWN—W. C. Fields and Bing Crosby in "Mississippi," 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. "It Happened in New York."

TREMONT—"Hell in the Heavens" and "Of Human Bondage," 9 a. m. to 11.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "One More Spring," 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Lottery Lover."

UNIVERSITY — "While the Patient Slept," detective story, 1:55, 5:05, 8:20. "Gold Diggers of 1935."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Beware of Barnacle Bill," Popeye cartoon; "Buried Loot," minute mystery; "Medbury in Hollywood"; Sylvia Froos and Leon Errol in comedies; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"Grand Old Girl," 2:35, 8:29, 6:23. "The Gay Bride."

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Handel's "Solomon," with Harvard and Radcliffe chorus. Symphony Hall, 8.

ERA BAND—Frank Gurley, conductor. Guild Hall, 2374 Washington Street, Roxbury, 8.

Other Events

ERA MARIONETTES—339 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

EMMETT MOORE'S IRISH PLAYERS—With two feature films: "For Irish Freedom," and "The Road to Ireland." Tremont Temple, 2:15 and 7 daily.

Tomorrow

Music

OUTDOOR BAND CONCERT—ERA Concert Band, Parkman Bandstand on the Common, 11:45 a. m.

Other Events

ENGINEERING LECTURE—"Modern Subaqueous Vehicular Tunnels With Particular Reference to the Holland Tunnel, the Midtown-Hudson Tunnel and Recent European Tunnels," by Ole Singstad of the Port of New York Authority, 110 Pierce Hall, Harvard University, 4.

ROTARY CLUB—The Caney Creek Crusaders from the Kentucky Mountains, Don Martin in charge. "Schooling Under Difficulties." Hotel Statler, 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Pottery, 11 a. m.

G. O. P. Rallies Republicans to New Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

000 in 20 months, and by increasing labor costs, the Roosevelt Administration has raised textile prices beyond the reach of many Americans, the Colonel insisted. As a result in 1934, he showed, 12⅘ per cent less cotton cloth was manufactured in the United States than in 1933.

Furthermore, he charged, under the New Deal higher prices, the United States has lost two thirds of its overseas trade in textiles.

To show how higher prices, caused by the New Deal, have decreased foreign trade, Colonel Roosevelt quoted figures showing that in 1929 Japan exported 1,791,000,000 yards; the United States 564,444,000. In 1934 Japan exported 2,569,000,000 yards, an increase of 10 per cent, while the United States exported 226,306,000, a decrease of 60 per cent.

The textile industry, he continued, also faces a diminishing home market, with Japan able to undersell the high-priced American product.

Hits Entire Cotton Industry

Attacking President Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for declaring there was nothing to worry about concerning foreign importations, the Colonel argued that since 1930 foreign textile importations have jumped so rapidly that now Japan is selling 25 per cent of the bleached fabric and printed cloth used in this country. He added that since last August, 71 American mills employing 20,825 persons have closed their doors.

Nor have the New Deal policies helped the cotton farmer, he added, although for his relief the processing tax was placed upon the industry. The high prices caused by crop curtailment have lost customer after customer for the United States in world markets.

"In 1929," he said, "the United States produced 59.5 per cent of the world's raw cotton. Today we produce only 42.9 per cent. We have sunk therefore in relationship to world production in alarming fashion. Much of this is due to decreased exports. . . . The present national Administration is not only crippling the textile industry but it has struck the cotton growing section a blow from which it cannot recover for a quarter of a century."

These adverse effects on industry have been caused mainly by the "economy of scarcity," Colonel Roosevelt charged, adding:

"I maintain that the philosophy of scarcity is false and criminally false, and that it will beggar our people and destroy their morale."

Switching to the Roosevelt relief work, the Colonel charged that the $4,800,000,000 appropriation "will be used in large amounts for campaign purposes, for an out-and-out attempt to buy the votes of the American people." He backed up his statement by specific cases of political use of relief money during the 1934 campaign.

Colonel Roosevelt warned that only by economy and taxation may the colossal debt run up by the Roosevelt Administration be cut down. He urged that unnecessary building be stopped, that thousands of federal job holders be sent home, that worthless power schemes be abandoned.

Flinging President Roosevelt's campaign speeches into his face, the Colonel said that although Franklin D. Roosevelt attacked the Republican bureaucracy, he added 40 new bureaus and 125,000 new federal employees. And although he criticized Republican deficits, he has run up the largest deficit in United States history.

Inconsistence of Policy

Colonel Roosevelt also insisted that the policies of the present Administration are not even consistent with one another. Under the AAA the aim is to raise prices on farm products so that the farmer may be able to buy more. Under the NRA prices of everything are being raised ...

pump-priming program of the Administration, based on the consumer spending theory, has manifestly failed to bring business recovery.

The Professor insisted that business spending is equally important as consumer spending, adding that "what we need most of all today is increased business spending to start the wheels turning in the capital goods industries."

And without confidence, business spending cannot be speeded up, he argued. Confidence and profits prospects for business are the all-important factors in a genuine business recovery, he explained, and "for profits prospects it is most important that we should have a balanced ..."

In a balanced price structure, he added, prices and cost, including wages, are so related that business men can see reasonable prospects for profit. And in many industries, he stated, wages and prices are still too high.

He also criticized the managed currency scheme of the Federal Government as a recovery measure; declared "it was not necessary, was not sound, was not honest." "This country's adherence to the managed currency theory resulted in the breakdown of the London Conference and destroyed for a considerable period any possibility of international co-operation in restoring world currency stability, he stated.

Sees No Hope Under Roosevelt

Wallace Stearns, state chairman of the Young Republicans of Massachusetts, declared there was little hope that the United States would be led out of the depression under President Roosevelt.

As a result of the Rooseveltian policies, he charged, "our New England farms and mills are idle. Our industries have been crippled."

Mr. Stearns added that "our Republican Party in its early years dealt a death blow to human slavery. Economic slavery still exists today and is a malignant threat to our national life. Unless we crush this modern slavery, we shall be reduced to a nation of serfs.

"We must organize through every man and woman in every part of our land to defeat at the polls the people who represent this economic monstrosity and political Frankenstein."

Must Demand Rights

Likening the CCC and removal of farmers to Alaska to the forced labor camps of Russia and the concentration camps of Germany, Mr. Stearns argued that these methods are not in line with the liberties contained in the Constitution.

"The youth of our Republican Party demands that we as a party guarantee to every citizen full freedom of political and civil rights under the Constitution and an economic freedom which will guarantee to every citizen all the necessities of life and some of the luxuries."

He urged that New England, irrespective of party, stand for the Republican theory of protective tariff, pointing out that conditions in the textile industry seriously threaten the New England wage earners.

For Politics in Schools

Mrs. Wilbur P. Davis, state vice-chairman of the Young Republicans of Massachusetts, called for a compulsory course in politics in the public schools.

"We must educate our young people," she said, "not to be lured from sound government by such doctrines as so-called 'social justice' and 'share-the-wealth' plans."

Committee men from all New England states followed up the discussion of the young voter by announcing that they are working to bolster ...

Human Comedy of Old Egypt Unrolled in 'Willbour' Papyrus

The ancient Egyptians had their labor troubles, their PWA projects and their Mickey Mouse cartoons, says Prof. Jean Capart of Brussels, lecturing here last week in the Museum of Fine Arts and the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge.

Professor Capart who is director of the Royal Museum of Art and History in Brussels, visits America each year to carry on his work as advisory curator of Egyptology at the Brooklyn Museum. For the latter he has now acquired the "Great Willbour Papyrus" which was dug up about 15 months ago by natives working secretly to avoid government restrictions. These unknown excavators sold the papyrus to a dealer from whom it was purchased by Dr. Capart.

Skill

It took a German expert several months to unwind the 10-yard roll of papyrus which after about 3000 years had become as dry and brittle as last autumn's leaves. Careful humidification was an important feature of the process.

Although unusual complications of the hieroglyphics make translation very difficult, Professor Capart has obtained a clear idea of the general contents, which throw a good deal of light on the daily life and customs of the times. The papyrus is written like a modern ledger, with long columns of entries covering taxes paid by noblemen, landowners and less prominent private citizens, and of tithes contributed by the common people. The names of temples, places and people known during the reign of Rameses V are mentioned.

Patience

The papyrus is at present in the hands of Dr. Alan A. Gardiner of London, one of the most famous ...

... tioned, think only of tombs and temples," he said, "but I am more interested in its everyday affairs and particularly its children. Perhaps that's because I am a grandfather myself." "and," he added, with a smile, "and my own family is so well scattered over the world that I can almost say the sun never sets on it. I suppose it is the same coming more of a tribe than a family!"

Send-Off Given Winant On Leaving for Geneva

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Jewelry Makers Go to Etruscans for Inspiration

Courtesy of Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design; By a Staff Photographer

They Help to Make Art Pay

Upper Row, Left to Right—Student Weaving Her Own Design; L. Earle Rowe, Director of Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design; Exterior of the Museum; Student Working With Art Museum Material. Center—Glazed Brick Lion From the Processional Way, Babylon, Erected by Nebuchadnezzar, 605-562 B. C., in Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design. Bottom Row, Left to Right—Japanese Print, "Cranes on Snow-Laden Pine," by Hokusai, Part of the Rockefeller Collection; Attic Vase, Fifth Century B. C., Red Figured Style, Apollo With Lyre; Costume Jewelry Designed and Made in the Rhode Island School of Design; Wallpaper "L'Odorat," After Design by Cietti, Printed by Revellion, 1775

Art and Trade Form Alliance With Jewelers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30—Retail jewelry buyers spilling the glittering samples of a Providence or Attleboro "drummer" through their practiced fingers may never have heard of the Rhode Island School of Design.

If something stirs in their memory at sight of an exquisite lavallière or an intricately wrought brooch, they may not immediately identify the royal ornament from Rajputana, the inlaid comb from Siam, or the hammered earrings from Persia which inspired the American designer of the things he will order at so much a dozen, with a discount if paid for by the fifteenth.

It is probably in the museum of the school of design that he must look for the ancient treasures which are the source of inspiration for the prevailing styles.

Influence Is Impressive

And one does not think of the museum without thinking of the school, for it is so practical and inseparable a supplement that no one can examine the work of the Etruscan goldsmith, or the priceless Etruscan bronze vase, or other such products of the metalworker of six centuries before Christ, without remembering the tremendous influence exerted by the school over the largest jewelry center in the whole United States—that of Providence and the Attleboros.

One of the first states to recover from the shock the American nation suffered when the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia revealed the inferiority of its exhibits of arts and crafts, Rhode Island became a pioneer in an aesthetic movement which has been spreading throughout the country ever since.

Little Money, Much Courage

With supreme courage and the small sum of $1675, which survived from the centennial committee fund, a few Providence citizens, among them Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Metcalf, the father and mother of Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, started a school on an upper floor in Westminster Street, in 1877. The first class consisted of 189 students. Today the school numbers more than 1900 students and 140 instructors.

In addition to the jewelry school, which is one of the largest and best equipped in the country, there are departments of freehand drawing—of which the importance is emphasized—painting, architecture, mechanical drawing, and textiles, another branch closely connected with local industry.

Art Caters to Trade

Outlined in the primary purposes of the school, and also the museum, inseparable laboratory to the former, is the instruction of artisans that they may "successfully apply the principles of art to the requirements of trade and manufacture."

The systematic training of art teachers, and the development of students of the fine arts are equally thoroughly handled. The museum also provides a laboratory for the students of Brown University, one of the oldest and best known of American colleges.

Everything in the museum comes vividly alive, because it is chosen for its usefulness as well as its beauty and rarity; because it has a definite relationship with the study of design in some branch of the school; because Mr. L. Earle Rowe, the director, is also vividly alive and extraordinarily responsive to what a picture or sculpture or ceramic piece may say.

Likes Fine Textiles

He would rather buy a good textile than a mediocre painting by a great master. His eyes will glow as he takes from its case a recent purchase, a shimmering velvet of Genoese weaving in a floral pattern showing an early Persian influence.

It is a fabric which will mean a great deal to the students in the department of textiles, who work out their own creations, from the very threading of the warp to the binding off on the loom.

These students will also profit by the delicate power of line, the luxurious economy of palette in the Japanese prints donated to the museum last year by a native of Rhode Island, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. There are 623 of these pictures, most of them by masters such as Hiroshige, Hokusai, Koriusai, Shinsai, Toyohiro, Yeishi, Yoshimaro.

Shows to Best Advantage

In order to display them at their best, with suitable light and surrounding space, about 40 of them are exhibited at one time.

The students in every branch of design will find especially inspiring the remarkable collection of French wallpapers which Mr. Rowe has acquired for the museum, including the works of prominent makers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, among them Revellion, Dufour & Leroy, Robert et Granard, Simon, Jacquemart, Duras and Boulard. It is one of three collections exhibited some years ago at the Musée Galliéra in Paris. The other two became important parts of French galleries.

This collection was originally the property of M. and Mme. Charles Huard, who inhabited the house at Versailles once owned by Mme. du Barry, the house where Louis XV used to pay his surreptitious calls.

Has Well-Grounded Head

Royal B. Farnum, principal of the School of Design, was formerly head of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, now known as the Massachusetts School of Art, and he has done a great deal to promote better design in industry.

Mr. Rowe, who has Bachelor of Philosophy and Master of Arts degrees from Brown University, has studied and traveled all over the world. At one time he was assistant in charge of the Egyptian department at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and was a member of the Harvard-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition to Egypt in 1912.

Excavating a little, by himself, as it were, he has unearthed unusual treasures in unusual spots.

Valuable pieces of Greek pottery he has discovered in rubbish heaps in Rome. A very fine drawing by G. B. Tiepolo, which the museum owns, hung in a room over the London News, where he used to go and eat muffins and drink tea with an English friend.

From the Ground Up

Students of painting may go to the museum and study a master's methods, from the first rough sketch, up to the finished portrait or landscape, because of the thoughtful way in which, during his 20 years at the museum, Mr. Rowe has built up the collections of drawings and paintings.

Particularly is this true of the groups of French works. Drawings and paintings together have been collected, from the time of the Italian Renaissance. But the museum contains 41 galleries altogether, and it were impossible to go into detail about them all.

The present museum, which is open to the public, with its main entrance on Benefit Street, consists of the old galleries opened in 1896, the Colonial House, opened in 1906, a magnificent reproduction of an eighteenth century gentleman's home, containing the Charles L. Pendleton collection of antiques; and the large new building of 1926.

This is the fourth of a series of articles dealing with notable museums throughout New England. The articles will appear on the five following Tuesdays, May 7, 14, 21, 28 and June 4. Among the museums still to be discussed are the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts, the Wadsworth Athenaeum in Hartford, Conn., the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover, the Worcester Art Museum, the Gallery of Fine Arts at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and the Currier Gallery of Art at Manchester, N. H. The first three articles, dealing with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum and the Fogg Museum, appeared on March 16, April 1 and April 23, respectively.

Racing and Receiverships Keep Bench and Bar Astir

Litigation in profusion to prevent horse racing in the State and to have receivers appointed to care for depleted holding companies occupied bench and bar last week.

Flurry over the likelihood of a great horse-racing track, to be located on waste land on the Revere-East Boston border, on a site now prettily named, in Anglican fashion, the Suffolk Downs, brought forth the talents of numerous lawyers. The State wants the track built, so as to get more money into its treasury. It has given a license. The Eastern Racing Association, Inc., backing the track, won the first skirmish this week, when Judge Field in the Supreme Court decided the requirement that a licensed track be 50 miles from any other track a mile in circumference, meant from any other track in this State, not elsewhere.

"Someone"

More opposition then developed. The question has arisen whether the opposition is from public-spirited citizens or from "someone" with a selfish motive. A loomfixer from East Boston filed a suit to prevent erection of the race track. But in court was read a purported statement from him that he thought he was signing a petition to the Legislature, and that he had been paid $200 after putting his name to the suit. So his lawyer withdrew, and on behalf of a number of Revere and East Boston citizens filed new suits to attain the same result. Then Charles H. Innes, lawyer, filed answers to the suit declaring at least some of the petitioners had no interest in the suits, but merely signed them because asked by a friend or a relative. Mr. Innes avers that the suits are all brought to hinder and delay the building of the track by a mysterious "someone." Judge Gray would not issue any temporary injunctions. He ordered all the cases tried together next week. But there is nothing mysterious about the hundreds of people who have stood upon pulpits and on public platforms and condemned horse and dog racing.

Investments

And the holding companies! Offspring of a Boston investment house, during the days when there was a stock market. One after another they have come before the court on motions to appoint a receiver to protect what may be left of the public's investment. Receiver was named for the parent company, C. D. Parker & Co., Inc.; also for Seaboard Utilities Shares Corporation, $16,000,000 invested, little left; also for Railroad Shares Corporation, $8,000,000 invested, little left; but receiver refused for National Service Cos., formed to acquire fuel and ice companies, $10,000,000 invested; and receiver refused for Massachusetts Cities Realty Co., formed to acquire warehouses and other industrial properties, said now to be the "plum" of the Parker companies, having $3,000,000 in assets because real estate "fastened to the ground"; and then the question of a receiver for the Utilities Hydro & Rails Shares Corporation, more than $400,000 invested, $17,000 left; still to be acted on.

To Washington before the Federal Supreme Court next month goes the famous billboard cases. Some 13 billboard concerns in this State seek to prevent the rules promulgated in 1926 by the State Department of Public Works to regulate billboards on the highways, for aesthetic and other reasons, being put into effect. Nine years the cases have been before the courts. The State Supreme Court decided in favor of the rules. The Chief Justice this week formally approved the appeals, so the cases go to the highest court of appeal in the land.

Strategy Used by Persians To Defeat Romans Is Found

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30 (AP)—A tunnel excavated by the Persians in 256 A.D., beneath one corner of the 30-foot wall about the ancient city of Dura on the Euphrates River, in Syria, was disclosed over the week end by Yale University as probably one of the most important discoveries in military history.

Clark Hopkins, field director of the Yale expedition, which for the last few years has been excavating the city of Dura, and who has just returned from the scene of operations, said that while several of these tunnels or saps had been uncovered previously, this latest one revealed the entire plan of attack as executed by the Persians.

Preserved with other priceless finds through the ingenious banking of the walls from the city by the Roman defenders in their effort to keep them from falling under the Persian attack, the tunnel is one of the earliest examples of military strategy and science.

Weakened Walls Fell

During the siege, which caused the city to fall into the hands of the attackers, the Persians conceived the idea of tunneling beneath one of the walls at the corner where it supported a tower, in such a way that a small force could enter the city, fall upon the Romans as they fought a much larger force on a ramp brought against the outside of the wall near by, and annihilate them.

The plan worked and the city was sacked, with hundreds not slain being carried away as slaves of the attackers.

In discussing the excavation work, the director said the latest discoveries showed that most of the mines had been dug under the walls and parallel with them so as to weaken them for their entire length or at some strategic point, where there may have been a defense tower.

Besides this important military discovery, there were others affecting religious and epigraphic subjects.

Previously a synagogue, the walls of which bore images, was unearthed along one of the city's walls. During his last trip to Dura, Mr. Hopkins said, a smaller and probably earlier synagogue was found beneath the floor of the larger one.

Chief among the new discoveries in the smaller room, the expedition's field head said, were geometric patterns which adorned all of the walls.

After viewing the images and contrasting them with the latest discovery, the excavators concluded that regulations relative to this type of display became less strict with the passage of the years.

Place to Primp

Also in the smaller place of worship was an anteroom for the women, the walls of this chamber being covered with reproductions of flowers and fruit.

Among the relics brought back to the university by the expedition last year was the mithraeum, a series of paintings and bas-reliefs, depicting incidents in the life of Mithra, sun god of these ancients, and the largest collection of this type of work ever found in Syria.

Mithraism was the greatest rival of Christianity. Its greatest holiday was in observance of the sun's birthday and occurred on Dec. 25, corresponding to the celebration of Christmas by the Christians.

'German House' At Smith Replaces Study by Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 30—Smith College is planning to open a "German House" next year, where German will be spoken officially. The project was undertaken when it became evident that there would be no group of students sent to Germany in 1935 for their junior year, but it will be open to students of any class who are interested in living in a German environment and who have the necessary qualifications.

Freshmen will also be admitted, if there are any vacancies, but since the house will accommodate only 23, and since over 40 have applied, this hardly seems likely.

The project is the first of its kind in the East, although the University of Wisconsin has a similar plan. "German House" is expected to become an institution where Smith students will learn the language and become acquainted with German customs, and besides that, will form important contacts with Germany.

Firm Challenging NRA Codes Called To District Court

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30 (AP)—An attack on the constitutionality of the NRA will be made May 7 in United States District Court here by the Johnson Wholesale Perfume Company, Inc., doing business as the Allen's Cut Rate Stores, it was learned yesterday.

The firm has already filed a motion with the United States District Court in Hartford to dismiss charges against alleging violation of codes; and Judge Edwin S. Thomas has ordered the New Haven court appearance, on motion of United States District Attorney George H. Cohen, at which the firm will be asked to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against it.

Attorney Cohen's complaint against the company charges it was violating the maximum hours clause of the retail drug code, was engaged in interstate business between Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, selling its goods at prices lower than those demanded by the codes and was, therefore, operating under unfair competitive methods.

In filing a motion for dismissal of the charges before the court in Hartford, the company claimed the bill of complaint does not set forth any legal ground upon which injunctive relief could be based and submits 14 alleged reasons why the NRA codes are unconstitutional. In its motion, the company claims the codes are "illegal, null and void," and discriminate against the depending company in favor of "small drug retailers."

Students Join Strikers

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30 (AP)—Students from Yale, Wesleyan, Trinity and Connecticut State College and Bulkeley High School of this city joined the demonstration of strikers at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company yesterday, as both sides marked time for new mediation developments in the seven-week strike.

Illiberal Rules Called Cause Of College 'Strikes'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 30—Today a student leader of a successful "student strike" turned around 15 minutes after winning a three weeks' battle with a college administration and condemned student strikes as "unbecoming to American college youth."

The condemnation came from Paul Lyman, leader of the "student strike" at the American International College, because these student protests—widely spread across the nation's campuses this year—were "unfruitful and creating the wrong impression on the public at large."

Administrative

"Student strikes," he declared, "give the wrong impression to parents, graduates and the public. They think because we protest against certain administrative functions that we are a lot of Reds or radicals.

"We're far from that. We only want to be treated as intelligent human beings—not as if we were still in grammar school."

The "student strike" at the American International College began on April 11, when President Chester S. McGown dismissed a popular biology professor, Dr. C. J. Hylander, for "economic reasons." The students protested. The president remained firm. The students walked out of classes not in "strike," but in "protest," as they said, not so much against the dismissal of the biology professor as against the president's attitude toward them in dealing with the matter.

Return

The dismissed professor asked the students to return to their classes, and they did. But the return was a sullen one and soon many students again failed to attend in protest against the "high handed" manner the administration had used in dealing with them.

Next they made demands upon the administration for more power in student government. That too was refused. This continued for three weeks. Yesterday, the student body met and adopted a new Student Association Constitution, giving the students wide powers over all extra-curricular activities and the right to be represented on the faculty executive committee in all disciplinary cases and cases of expulsion. Then it was presented to President McGown who, as weary of the battle as the students, agreed.

Authority

Today saw the first sign of quiet on the campus for three weeks and a wholesale return of students to the class room. The student leaders declared the strike or "protest" was inevitable as the result of "administrative oppression." Immediately President McGown said he had not been aware that there had been any outstanding cases of "undue oppression," and that the strike came as a surprise to him. However, he was glad, he said, to give the students as wide authority on the campus as they could judiciously handle—but no more.

In an interview just before the adoption of their new constitution the student leaders concluded that the word "strike" was being used in an unfortunate manner on the campuses. They issued a call to all campuses across the country to eliminate the word in connection with student demonstrations.

"There is enough criticism of the youth of today from the outside," they declared, "without having us branded as unpatriotic and the colleges pointed to as breeding places for Communism."

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ATLANTIC CITY

Gold Bloc Waits On Belga Valorization

Fourth and last of the series on the crisis in Belgium.

By Mallory Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The fate of the gold bloc currencies, and therefore the monetary future of the world, is deeply affected by Belgium's devaluation experiment, in the opinion of financial circles here.

By successfully depreciating the belga—successfully in the sense that the operation was accomplished without any serious resistance or social disorder—Belgium is held to have given a significant example to such countries as France, Switzerland and the Netherlands. If the economic effects of devaluation prove as favorable as the operation itself was simple, these countries, it is believed here, will be strongly tempted to follow Belgium's example.

The "technique" of Belgian revalorization was explained as follows by a director of one of Belgium's biggest banks:

"The procedure was, in its essence, very simple. Loudly affirming its determination to keep the currency on gold at all costs, the Government clapped an embargo on gold, thus virtually suspending the gold standard. Next it suddenly resigned, declaring it had failed to find the support needed to maintain the currency intact.

Between Regimes

"During the week when the nation was without a government, the belga inevitably declined on foreign exchanges, so that when the new cabinet took office it found the currency already depreciated 15 or 20 per cent, and could only register the 'fait accompli.' Thus no one could be held to blame since the money actually fell after one government had departed and before the other came in."

This explanation, though significant, is admittedly superficial. To understand fully the workings of Belgium's devaluation it is necessary to review briefly the economic circumstances leading to it.

In October, 1926, Belgium stabilized its currency, creating at the same time a new coin, the belga (5 francs). The belga was defined as a monetary unit worth 0.209211 grams of fine gold. Belgium thus established its currency on the gold exchange standard with a required legal backing of 40 per cent, 30 per cent of which was gold bullion and 10 per cent gold exchange. When Great Britain left the gold standard, Belgium immediately established its currency on a gold bullion standard.

Forced to Deflate

From this date, in 1931, Belgian exports on world markets found greater difficulties in competing with goods whose prices were quoted in sterling. These difficulties increased when the United States devaluated the dollar by 40 per cent in 1933-34.

Belgium was thus forced to adopt a policy of deflation of production costs in order that prices of Belgian goods might remain competitive on world markets with prices of products quoted in devalued currencies.

The effect of this policy on foreign trade is shown by the fact that while the amount of Belgian exports in 1934 was only 20 per cent less than in 1929, the value of exports decreased 63 per cent over the same period. Other indices also show the effects of deflation upon Belgian economy. The index figure for retail prices fell from 895 in January, 1934, to 621 in March, 1935. Salaries, based in Belgium upon the index number, were reduced accordingly.

Budget difficulties increased yearly from 1930 to 1935. Taxes rose to the point where they became proportionately unproductive. In 1934, budget estimates for receipts from the direct, customs and excise and registration taxes totaled 8,762,000,000 francs, but actual receipts totaled only 7,343,000,000 and actual tax returns fell even farther short of estimates.

Serious Crisis

To understand the monetary crisis in Belgium, certain factors in the banking situation must be grasped.

During the past year, gold withdrawal from the National Bank attained serious proportions. The gold reserve fell from 69 per cent of sight obligations to only 56.73 per cent (March 28, 1935).

Furthermore, lack of confidence in the eventual success of the policy of deflation caused small depositors to begin to withdraw their deposits from private banks and to convert them into gold at the National Bank. This gold was not put into circulation but hoarded. The banks in turn, were forced to have recourse to the National Bank and for this purpose mobilized all available credit. Producers and entrepreneurs gradually found it more difficult and then impossible to secure further credits from banks whose only object was to remain liquid in the face of a threatened run on the banks.

From this it may be seen that the situation which Belgium was faced in the middle of March, 1935, was a weakening of its banking institutions caused by the general economic plight of the country and the lack of confidence in the possibility of the successful completion of the policy of deflation of costs of production.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Paul van Zeeland, in addressing the Senate, ascribed this banking crisis to three factors: first, lack of confidence in the stability of the currency; second, lack of confidence in the solvency of the banks; and, third, the drying up of bank reserves due to the prolongation of the crisis.

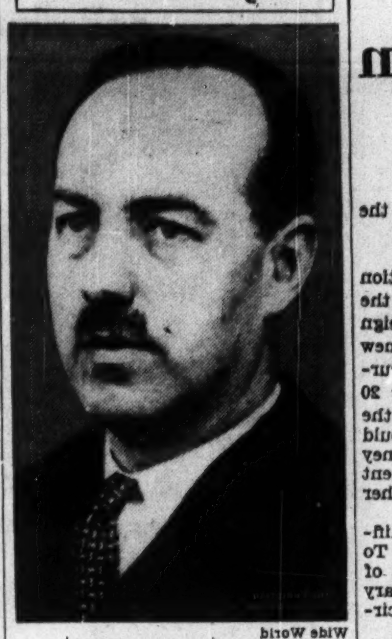
France Offered Loan

On March 16, the Belgian Ministers went to Paris in a final effort to save the situation. There the Bank of France voluntarily offered 3,000,000,000 francs at 2½ or 3 per cent interest in order to help the Belgian National Bank to face its difficulties. This offer was rejected, however, since its acceptance could only strain a budget already delicately, if not problematically, balanced, and could only have postponed the day of reckoning. Also, what Belgium needed was markets, not money.

Therefore, on March 18 an Exchange Control Office was set up. The National Bank was relieved of its obligation to exchange its notes for gold. There was a general embargo on buying or selling foreign exchange except for legitimate commercial transactions; and thus two moneys in belgas were created: one a mutilated money inside the country and the other a depreciated money abroad.

This then was the situation which led Dr. van Zeeland, incoming Prime Minister, definitely to devaluate the nation's currency. His choice of 25-30 per cent as the limits within which the new Belga may move, and his declaration that he estimated at exactly 28 per cent the overvaluation of the country's currency in terms of world price levels, is held here to be deeply significant for the future of other gold bloc currencies.

Belgian New Dealer



Wide World

Dr. Paul van Zeeland
Prime Minister During Financial Crisis Which May Set World Pace

Warships Hold Night Practice in Pacific

ABOARD THE U. S. S. PENNSYLVANIA IN MANEUVERS OFF CALIFORNIA, April 30 (AP)—Through the night more than 130 fighting ships of the United States moved, chiefly in scattered units, illuminated only by dim blue lights below decks.

It was darkened ship and radio silence aboard all the vessels. Battleports were closed and patrols were vigilant on every craft to make certain no light were visible.

Defense against submarine and destroyer attack at night is one of the important factors. Below decks, there were dim blue lights, so that way could be found for those moving about. Similar conditions prevailed on the destroyers and submarines, whose most effective work is done at night.

Large and powerful submarines are participating in these maneuvers, such craft as the 371-footers Norwhal and Nautilus, and their slightly smaller but equally competent sister ships of division 12.

These undersea cruisers have to their advantage one of the most valuable assets in sea fighting—the element of surprise. They are considerably faster than the train supply ships of the navy, and their officers know that a fleet is no faster than its slowest elements. A reason for the secrecy thrown about the maneuvers by Admiral Reeves, commander-in-chief and umpire, is obvious in this connection. It is to safeguard movements and dispositions of one of the opposing fleets from the officers of the other.

Jingoistic Talk Sharply Scored By President

(Continued from Page 1)

of a change in the friendly relationship between the United States and any foreign country.

I call your special attention to the fact that this Government not only accepts as an accomplished fact the permanent peace conditions cemented by many generations of friendship between the Canadian and American people, but expects to live up to not only the letter but the spirit of our treaties relating to the permanent disarmament of our 3000 miles of common boundary.

Unfortunate

A study of the actual testimony does not reveal quite so much sensation as headlines would make out, and there is an impression that the two generals are a bit unfortunate in receiving a scolding.

A clerk of the House committee said today the public printer was at fault, not Mr. McSwain. He said the printer omits from printed hearings secret session testimony, but, this time, he put all the testimony under "committee print."

In the war plans which the army and navy are constantly under obligation of making, the eventuality of an enemy approaching, either by means of seized islands off the coast or a foothold to the north, has to be examined.

In as discreet a manner as possible, General Kilbourne explained that airfields located expressly with relation to the Canadian border were part of such normal considerations of policy.

Commercial Extension

"We do not want to accentuate anything that would look as though we contemplated passing away from the century-old principle that our Canadian border needs no defense," General Kilbourne said. "I think it would be very unfortunate if we did."

He added, striking a realistic note, that "the War Department is very much interested in the development of these two, and we do hope that a lot of our air-defense planning will be done in the extension of our commercial facilities and private landing field."

Such fields, it is unnecessary to point out, are already scattered all along the Canadian border, on both sides of the line. Yet nobody has considered that their existence constituted a fortification of the frontier. In a military sense, of course, they are today potentially as important as any form of fortification could be.

Nevertheless, the burst of publicity accompanying the publication of General Kilbourne's statement has shed much light on the changing frontier. The Canadian legation in Washington asked the State Department for data on the Army's plans, which is being furnished.

But in the light of facts, as they are well known to informed military men and diplomatists, the incident vanishes into nothingness. In the nineteenth century, the absence of warships on the Great Lakes and forts along the 3000 miles of frontier, was a physical proof of friendliness between the two nations. Today, the proof must lie in the states of minds of the two peoples, as gunboats and forts have ceased to have their old importance. And, as a matter of fact, the House Military Affairs Committee did not accept the recommendation for new landing fields—the matter was tabled, though it may be acted upon in future.

Court-martial Proposed By Texan Representative

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Representative Maury Maverick, the Texan liberal from the Rio Grande, lost not a moment in making the most of President Roosevelt's scolding administered to the highly-placed generals who advocated fortifying the Canadian border.

"About five admirals ought to be court-martialed for dabbling in foreign policy," he declared—apparently recalling the announcement of the Pacific maneuvers by Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, commander of the fleet, which by its timing stirred up a hornet's nest in Japan.

Representative Maverick expressed a widespread view in saying: "I don't think the committee should be criticized for probably an unintentional error in letting the testimony get out about air bases and island seizure plans.

"But a lot of admirals and generals should keep their mouths shut and not talk about our foreign policy—purely up to the State Department and the President.

"There is too much talk about war by admirals and generals—admirals mostly. The testimony represents the policy of the War and Navy Departments. That should be remembered.

"We ought to court-martial about five admirals. They are running around the world shooting off their mouths and are a serious menace to the country by dabbling in foreign policy."

Windsor Greys Enjoy a Runaway As London Bus Hits Royal Coach

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—Prancing thoroughbreds from the Royal Mews presented an unusual spectacle on Park Lane yesterday when rehearsing for the great Jubilee procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's and back on May 6.

Near the marble arch, one of the royal coaches was suddenly jarred out of its dignity when a double-decker bus bumped one of the smartly trotting Windsor Greys which traditionally has drawn the King's coach.

The King's coach retaliated by sideswiping the bus, then wrecking a fruit pushcart before outriders brought it under control. No one was injured.

The horses, it is said, will not be equipped with the flossy artificial tails which their ancestors wore in Queen Victoria's Jubilee procession back in 1887, when Her Majesty celebrated 50 years of sovereignty."

Grayson Elected Head Of World's Red Cross

PARIS, April 30 (AP)—Representatives of 61 countries elected Admiral Cary T. Grayson, new president of the American Red Cross, to the presidency of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Admiral Grayson succeeds the late John Barton Payne. Among those attending the meeting at league headquarters here was Gustavus D. Pope of Detroit, representing the United States.

Hitler Defers Naval Parley With British Government

(Continued from Page 1)

pact with Italy which might link even commercial aviation facilities, said:

"I do not like to hasten such work as the Rome visit, but present circumstances demand immediate action."

At the same time the air chief reassured his countrymen of the adequacy of France's aviation preparations at home:

"We have begun already to plan a pursuit plane unit important enough to assure defense against an air attack," he said. "Renovation of air force material which ought to be completed by 1937 will be stepped up because of exterior circumstances."

12 Pursuit Planes

General Denain referred to reported flights of German planes over the Franco-German border, which he said have "provoked a certain feeling."

"It is difficult to prevent such flights," he said, "but international rules give us the right to make our frontiers respected."

It was disclosed that 12 fast pursuit planes have been assigned to patrol duty on the frontier to prevent German aircraft from spying on France's fortifications in the area. The planes were described as being capable of flying at a speed of 220 miles an hour.

For Air Alliances

General Denain's announced plans to go to Rome indicated that a general pact to join European air forces in combatting a danger of sudden attack will be discussed in addition to a bilateral treaty.

A Franco-Italian alliance would be extended even to commercial planes under present plans. It is likewise intended to fix the exact terms of technical collaboration, such as exchange of information on airplane designs, experiments and similar problems.

France, feeling that Germany's submarine program "awakened England to the Hitler menace," was now ready, officials said, to follow "in principle" whatever policy Britain adopts.

François Piétri's visit to London was ostensibly to attend the wedding of the daughter of a British naval official, but it was known he would confer on the submarine problem.

Financing Big Problem

The financing of France's 1935 naval program as well as her new air and land armaments are being discussed in the French Cabinet. The Government faces the problem of finding 2,000,000,000 francs already voted for national defense and 15,000,000,000 for other purposes including budget balancing.

French officials hope that Berlin's indications concerning "pocket-submarines," as they are called here constitute a direct answer to Britain's joining France and Italy in a united front at Stresa, which it was reliably reported France intends to preserve by all means possible.

Denial of U-Boats' Existence Forecast From Official Source

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BERLIN, April 30—A German naval officer in a position to know said today that Germany will officially deny as long as possible the existence of a submarine fleet.

It was indicated that Reichsführer Hitler, thus, apparently, hopes to pursue the same surprise tactics he employed in reference to Germany's rearmament on land and in the air.

For more than a year after Germany began to augment its Reichswehr, the fiction of an army of only 100,000 men was assiduously maintained officially, even though unofficially all Germany, including resident foreigners, knew the army exceeded the bonds set by the Versailles Treaty.

Similarly, Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Minister of Aviation, said in an interview as late as December that Germany was manufacturing airplanes for commercial purposes only. Four months later, Herr Hitler was able to tell Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, that Germany already had an air fleet equal to that of Great Britain.

From good authority it was learned that instructions have been issued to ship-building concerns, press liaison officers, submarine training school instructors, and others to withhold all information from inquirers.

A statement by Der Führer to the British Foreign Secretary that orders have been placed for 12 submarines was considered by informed circles to have been an angry retort to Great Britain's vote of censure against Germany at the League of Nations council meeting two weeks ago in Geneva.

Except for Herr Hitler's chagrin at the British action, it was conjectured that even this much of a notification of the submarine program might not have been made.

Concerning a report that six submarines already have been completed and are ready for maneuvers off Wilhelmshaven, a naval press liaison officer gave the stock reply: "I am unauthorized to make a statement."

Roumania's Program Seeks Arms Primacy In Southeast Europe

BUCHAREST, Roumania, April 29 (AP)—Roumania has embarked on an extensive program to attain arms primacy in southeastern Europe and the Balkans.

A ten-year program, envisaging the expenditure of £220,000,000, was approved at a council session at which King Carol presided.

Although details of the plan were kept closely secret, it was learned that the council contracted with the famous Skoda munitions works of Czechoslovakia for the purchase of ammunition and artillery costing $25,000,000. The terms of the contract permit Roumania to pay for her purchases in her own currency.

Premier George Tatarescu said financial support for the program was assured. King Carol and the Premier addressed appeals to the public over the radio seeking support for the council's action.

"We want peace," the Premier said, "but when the arsenals of the world are busy manufacturing arms, Roumania, too, must take the necessary steps to preserve peace."

The Roumanian Government expects to get American expert assistance in its national defense program. Among the experts recently invited to Bucharest as consulting engineers in connection with the development of independent Roumanian industry is Wallace Clark of New York, whom the local newspapers describe as a wartime munitions expert for the United States.

Wallace Clark is an American consulting engineer who was head of the scheduling division of the United States Shipping Board during the World War. He was a member of the Kemmerer Finance Commission to Poland in 1926.

French Cabinet Acts On New Proposals For France-Soviet Accord

PARIS, April 30 (AP)—The French Cabinet today approved counter-proposals for the Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact and these are to be submitted to Soviet Russia in final negotiations.

The Franco-Russian Pact was considered simultaneously with French action designed to arrange aviation alliances in answer to Germany's military air strength.

The Cabinet today gave new instructions to Pierre Laval, Foreign Minister, and these he is expected to present to Ambassador Vladimir Potemkin of Russia immediately.

New Reich Naval Base Reported in North Sea

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LONDON, April 30—The Daily Herald, London Labor daily, reports that the Reich has built a great new naval and seaplane base on the island of Sylt in the North Sea.

Sylt, it was stated, has been transferred into a second Heligoland, equipped with concrete and bombproof shelters for long-distance aircraft guns.

Kiel Arm Bands Show Submarine Training

KIEL, Ger., April 30 (AP)—Navy lads are walking about the streets with bands bearing the inscription "Submarine School, Kiel," giving evidence that at least theoretical education in the use of submarines has been resumed at the famous Kiel Training School.

Soviets Expel Finns For Church Support?

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 30 (AP)—The Finnish Consulate-General at Leningrad today confirmed reports of the mass expulsion of Finnish families living in Ingria, a Russian district south of Finland.

The Consulate estimated that the number of families deported exceeded 2000, although it said it was unable to give definite figures.

[The Carelia League—an association of Finnish students and teachers—announced the deportees had been sent to the Turkestan-Mongolian frontier of Siberia. It said the evicted Finns were mostly farmers and fisher-folk who were supporters of the Ingrian Lutheran Church.]

Emperor's Birthday Celebrated in Japan

TOKYO, April 30 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito reached the age of 34 yesterday, and with a bizarre combination of ancient religious ritual and modern military pageantry, the nation celebrated with a national holiday.

The Emperor himself was reviewing the flower of his exceedingly up-to-date, 1935-model army on Yoyogi parade ground and priests of Shinto wearing robes of patterns more than 1000 years old, observed rites in the palace sanctuaries.

Belgrade Throngs First Meeting To Support Matchek

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 30—The first general meeting of the combined opposition in connection with the approaching general election has just taken place here.

Representatives of all groups on the Matchek ticket were present and an enormous crowd came to attend this first free political demonstration allowed in Belgrade during six and a half years.

The principal speaker was the leader of the Serbian Democratic Party, Leuba Davidovitch. Amid enthusiastic applause he repudiated the oft-repeated charge of government supporters and press that the Opposition ticket is working against Yugoslav integrity and unity. Opposition chiefs are working to unite all Yugoslavs about the throne of the fatherland, democracy and social justice, he declared.

His greatest desire, Mr. Davidovitch went on, was to help attain harmony between Serbs and Croats.

Mr. Davidovitch's proposal to send a telegram of greeting to Dr. Vlatko Matchek in Zagreb was vehemently cheered. Not for years have the Serbs in Belgrade so enthusiastically manifested good will toward the Croatians.

The Government has also held important meetings at which Prime Minister Bogolyub Yevtitch had maintained that the policy of coercive unification on the present basis will be continued.

Test Social Reform By Value to Family, Hoover Recommends

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 (AP)—The "inspiring flame" of sustaining a home and treasuring family life, former President Hoover declared yesterday, is the "foundation of any enduring social and governmental system."

In a national radio broadcast address on "Better Homes in America," Mr. Hoover recalled the beginning of the movement 15 years ago, paid tribute to the workers who have carried it on, and outlined its purpose.

"Herein," said he, "is the basis of all enduring human institutions. And by our ideals of the ultimate standards of family life should we challenge every function and every proposal of society and government.

"By these ideals must we test whether such proposals sustain to American homes our national heritage of self-government and liberty, whether they widen the opportunities for the future of our children; and finally, and above all, whether they extend these high privileges not to a few, but to all, Americans."

Attorney Contends Protocols Genuine

BERNE, Switz., April 30 (AP)—Ulrich Fleischhauer presented in court today a 600-word report maintaining that "the Protocols of the Elders of Zion," which purport to disclose Jewish plans for world domination, are authentic instead of a slander on Jewry.

The German reserve officer was testifying for the Swiss National Socialists on trial for slander because of their circulation of the documents. His testimony was intended to combat that of M. Baumgertner, the prosecution expert. His report was admitted in evidence.

Mr. Fleischhauer protested against a letter sent to the tribunal by Dr. C. A. Loosli, one of the experts appointed by the court, in which Dr. Loosli asserted Mr. Fleischhauer's presence at the trial would only produce "disorder."

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Metals Subdue Noises and Embellish Architecture

Chemists review work of research laboratories at convention. Steel used as decorative material. Glass field widened.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—The increased use of lead, stainless steel, aluminum and other metals in building is making for revolutionary changes in architecture and, in addition to providing refinements and beauty of design, bids fair to make conditions more livable for millions of urban dwellers who are today assailed by noise day and night. How these noises may be eliminated featured the proceedings of the American Chemical Society, which closed its eighty-ninth meeting here Saturday.

The use of lead to insulate against noise was described by Carlton H. Rose, of the National Lead Company's research laboratories in Brooklyn; and he gave specific examples of how and where this was being done. Mr. Rose reviewed briefly the history of the use of this metal since the days of the Roman Empire, when lead pipes carried water for the fountains and baths of the city of Rome.

"Today lead is being used in much the same manner as it has been used for centuries," he said. "But with the advance of science, there has been developed many new uses for it. One of these is to absorb the vibrations which come to modern buildings through the foundations or in buildings where heavy equipment, such as presses, are used. The lead will absorb vibrations and prevent heavy machinery from passing them to the building. Lead antivibration pads never deteriorate and are not affected by grease or other liquids."

Absorption of Sound

Mr. Rose's description of the use of lead to kill sound in buildings was seen as of particular importance to property owners and apartment dwellers in the big cities, and especially in New York, where the sound of radio loudspeakers and street noises are among the ceaseless banes disturbing rest and making for many annoyances.

The mass and inelasticity of lead make it absorb sound, he said, and following experiments that proved this, lead was installed in the doors and walls of radio stations where control and direction of sound are important.

These installations have shown how the control of sound may be carried into all kinds of buildings, and it is expected that sound research will make it possible to produce lead for these purposes at a price which will be within the reach of builders generally.

Resistance to Corrosion

A new material called tellurium lead, possessing "unique qualities," has been developed, Mr. Rose said, which affords greater resistance to corrosion by acids, greater tensile strength, greater resistance to fatigue failure resulting from vibrations or from repeated stresses and also better working qualities than ordinary lead.

Lead for deadening noise is now used in thicknesses of about one eighth of an inch. It is playing an important part in the New York Central Railroad's West Side improvements in New York—a $150,000,000 project—where lead-asbestos antivibration mats are being extensively used, and was employed extensively in the building of the Bell Telephone Laboratory Building, where are housed a large number of sensitive instruments and where costly and delicate research is constantly in progress. In both of these buildings, noises constituted a major problem, and the way the architects solved it is attracting attention by builders and noise prevention experts all over the world.

Decorative Materials

The use of aluminum, stainless steel and molded glass brick continues largely in the field of decorative architectural work, other speakers indicated. Dr. Francis C. Frary, director of the research laboratory of the Aluminum Company of America, recalled that the oldest recorded use of this metal in the architectural field was in the capstone castings on the tip of the Washington Monument, placed there as a "lightning arrester" in 1884.

"Because of its unprecedented service, it has become the crown jewel of architectural aluminum," he said.

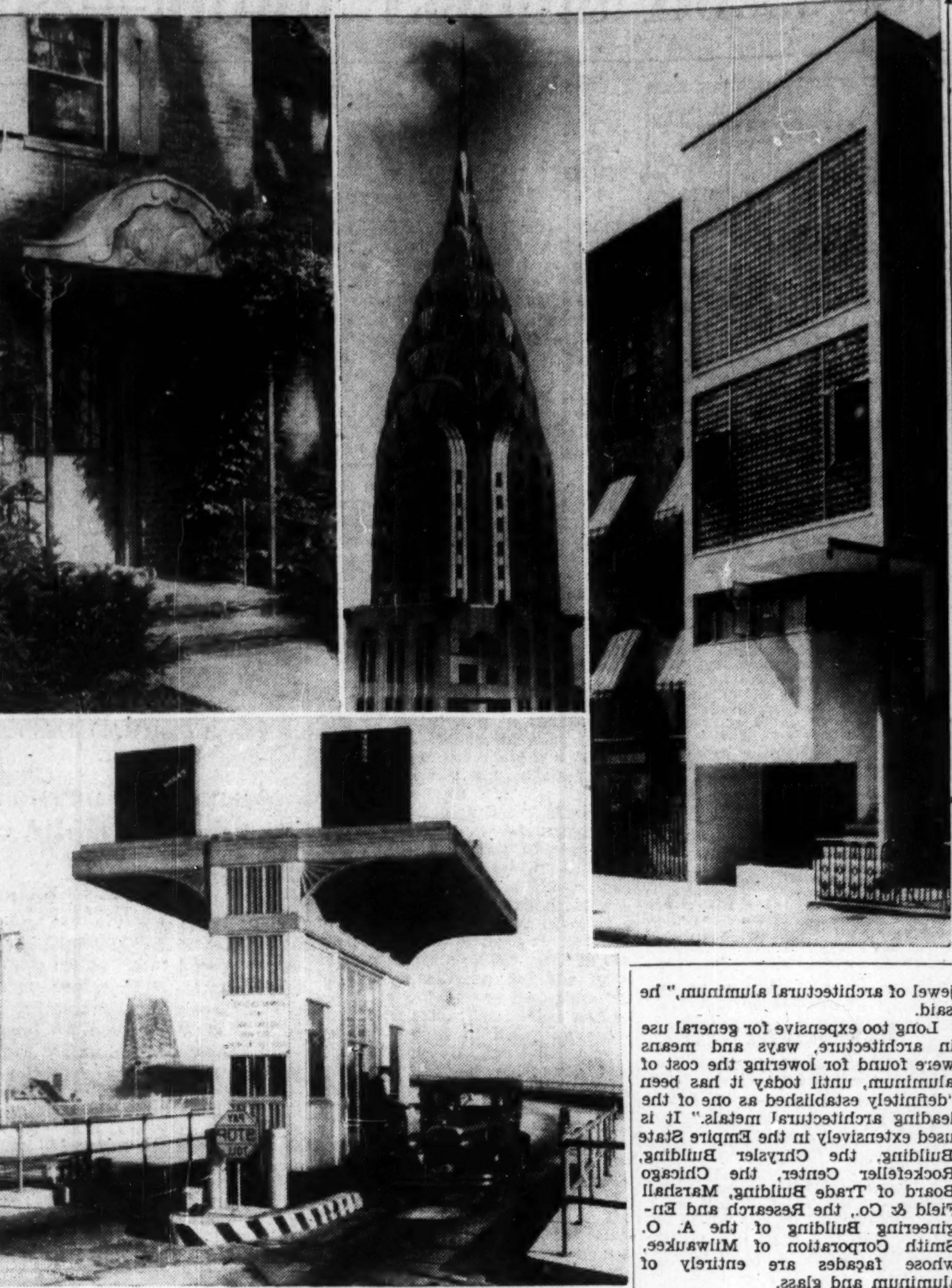
Long too expensive for general use in architecture, ways and means were found for lowering the cost of aluminum, until today it has been "definitely established as one of the leading architectural metals." It is used extensively in the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building, Rockefeller Center, the Chicago Board of Trade Building, Marshall Field & Co., the Research and Engineering Building of the A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee, whose façades are entirely of aluminum and glass.

Versatility of Aluminum

At the same time, the high thermal insulating power of aluminum foil is being used in the construction of frame buildings, and aluminum paint is used extensively on brick walls and steel factory buildings to brighten and protect them. The versatility of this metal gives it an especial appeal to builders.

Stainless steel also is used extensively for decorative purposes, and is found in practically every modern office building and in many high-class apartment houses in the big cities. Especially is it used extensively in the Empire State Building and Rockefeller Center.

The increasing use of glass was described by R. A. Miller of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, who traced its history from the days before the Phoenicians sailed the seas. He described many kinds of glass and its uses, declaring that glass of the protective type was finding wider utility in the building trade than ever before, so that today the field of structural glass has been widened to include many domestic and architectural uses, like in the entrance to the R. C. A. Building in Rockefeller Center, where molded glass is employed extensively, and in residence and apartment house construction in many buildings in New York City.



Architects: Howe and Lescaze; William Van Alan; Gerscovicci; and Cass Gilbert. Photos: Wurts Bros., Underwood.

Typical Examples of Building Designs

Molded Glass Brick in New York Residence. Stainless Steel Spire of Chrysler Tower. Porch Roof Beaten Out of Lead Sheet for Bronxville House. Lower—Aluminum Toll House of Bayonne (N. J.) Bridge

Coach Wheels Rattle In Old Williamsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 30—In a coach and four, members of the Rockefeller Restoration enterprise, rode through Old Williamsburg renewed, recently, to present in measure a semblance of olden times in the former colonial capital of the Old Dominion.

The coachman on the high seat of a retrieved relic of colonial days, driving two spans of dark bay horses, was just one of the little finishing touches added to the great restoration work to bring back some feature of the past to the vision of the present.

Restored Williamsburg's staff of experts leave no source neglected that may reveal how the builders of early times lived when they laid the foundations of the Republic.

Art School Makes Awards

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Medals, cash prizes, and other awards were distributed last night to 58 of the 602 students of the Art School of the National Academy of Design at its commencement exercises. It was announced that Arthur Covey of Torrington, Conn., had received an award to do mural work in the New Bridgeport, Conn., Post Office and Court House.

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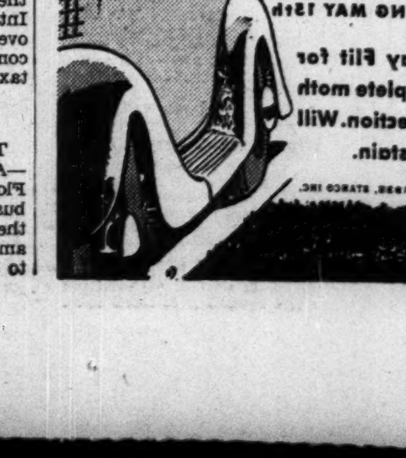

Cross Is Dedicated Where First English Landed in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 30—Gov. George C. Peery participated in the unveiling of a granite cross at Cape Henry yesterday commemorating the landing at that point 328 years ago of an English party that subsequently founded the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown.

Governor Peery was accompanied by his guest Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, of Massachusetts, and a group of distinguished local visitors, including city and state officials and the heads of several national patriotic and historical societies.

The Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, bishop of Washington, delivered the dedicatory address and, prior to that, the Rt. Rev. Arthur C. Thompson, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Southern Virginia, conducted a memorial service.

The address by Bishop Freeman and the memorial service by Bishop Thompson, included the unveiling of the cross by Mrs. James Branch Cabell, state regent of the Virginia chapter of the National Society, Daughters of American Colonists, donors of the cross, and Mrs. Lewis Chapman, of Smithfield, chairman of the committee on marking historical spots.

A message from President Roosevelt, who was unable to accept the invitation to be present, was read, and the marker was tendered to the United States Government through an official representative.

Poultry Men Finance 4-H With 'Baby Chick' Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HURON, S. D.—Believing in self-help, Huron merchants have oversubscribed a so-called Baby Chick bond issue. Girls and boys affiliated with 4-H clubs in Beadle County are the benefactors. The money raised in this way is being used to buy chicks for them.

The drouth of the last few years has greatly depleted this source of farm income; and since it was started the idea is spreading to other counties of the State.

The Baby Chick bonds were issued by a group known as the Huron Merchants' Poultry Rehabilitation Association, and investors are to receive repayment in full, without interest, not later than Nov. 15.

United Railways Appeals; Board Boosts Tax Figures

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The United Electric Railways Company of Providence, R. I., was assessed $10,056, an amount greater than was originally appealed, in income taxes for from Jan. 1 to Feb. 8, 1927, in a stipulation judgment approved yesterday by the Board of Tax Appeals.

The board's records gave no reason why the amount, agreed to in negotiations between attorneys for the company and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, was increased over the original assessment. The company had originally appealed a tax deficiency claim of $9333.

Chain-Store Ban Voted

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 30 (AP)—A bill to ban chain stores, except Florida-owned concerns already in business, was adopted 28 to 5 by the state Senate yesterday with an amendment calling for a referendum to make the measure operative.

Senator Tillman of Tampa, sponsor of the bill, said the referendum amendment and the Florida chains exemption amendment—weaken the bill, but that he would work for its enactment and would stump the State endeavoring to have it ratified by the electorate.

A. F. of L. Centers Lobbying Pressure For Wagner Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Holding a strike threat in strategic reserve, the American Federation of Labor today launched a vigorous lobbying campaign for congressional enactment of the Wagner labor disputes bill as an aftermath of a special one-day convention called hastily here yesterday in an effort to counteract whatever influence the United States Chamber of Commerce convention meeting here this week may have on legislation.

More than 400 delegates, after roaring applause yesterday at announcement that the Wagner bill had been reported favorably to the Senate by the Labor Committee, today broke up into state delegations and methodically went through Senate and House office buildings, warning every member of Congress that a vote against labor's legislative program will bring reprisals at the next election.

Campaign of Letters

After this direct lobbying, the delegates will return home under instructions to induce the writing of as many letters as possible to Congressmen and Senators in a nationwide drive to roll up such pressure behind the labor measures as will prove irresistible.

The Wagner bill is the major object of the campaign. New NRA legislation and social security are on the list, but they will be passed regardless of labor. So also are the 30-hour week bill and the Guffey Coal bill on the list. But there is little serious expectation of their passage. If the labor chiefs can obtain passage of the Wagner bill they will be more than satisfied.

Belligerent Minority

William Green, president of the labor federation, was able to commit his followers to this peaceful lobbying procedure only after overcoming a belligerent minority in the convention which demanded direct strike action, declaring that the "only answer big business knows is force."

Mr. Green himself had contributed materially to the aggressive tone of the convention. In one of the strongest and bitterest speeches in his long labor career, he charged business with a "conspiracy" to deprive labor of its share in the New Deal, charged industry with the perversion of Section 7A into a device for "persecuting" labor, and cast rather pointed shafts in the direction of the Administration for permitting this alleged betrayal to exist.

At one point in his address Mr. Green declared that "the day of bulldozing must come to an end," and later he referred to the company union as a union of "stool pigeons." Roused by these rather strong words to a fighting mood, Mr. Green had some difficulty in bringing the delegates back to a degree of emotion suited to indirect "ballot-box action." But by generous use of the gavel and the still considerable power of the organization he finally quelled the disturbance.

Class Distinctions Charged

The forcefulness of the resolution itself helped. Considered by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation, as the strongest resolution it has ever adopted, it found American labor in a position which "requires definite decision by Congress, for class distinctions are being created." "Congress," it continued, "must declare that the wage earners' right to self-organization is in every way equal to and as necessary as the same right so widely applied to organized employers with government approval."

South African Women Get Civil Promotion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bloemfontein, S. Af.

WOMEN are now eligible for the highest posts in the clerical division of the public service of South Africa.

In reply to a question from Mrs. Reitz, M. P., in the House of Assembly, Minister of the Interior, J. H. Hofmeyr said the Government had decided that first-grade clerkships (at salaries of £370 to £450) should now be open to officers serving on the special grade of women clerks (£300 to £360) beyond which hitherto no advancement has been possible.

For seniority purposes these women would now rank with second-grade male clerks who had reached or passed the £300 notch in the relative scale and would compete with men on equal terms for promotion to the higher grade.

Chain Letter Scheme Checked as Illegal

DENVER, Colo., April 30 (AP)—The "send-a-dime" chain letter fad rocketed to a "send $10" level, just as the Post Office Department at Washington branded the entire scheme illegal. Nearly 100,000 letters flooded the mails here, perplexing postoffice officials who had pleaded that the practice be stopped. Reports came that the chain idea was appearing at Sioux Falls, S. D., and Omaha, Neb.

A postal inspector mobilized sufficient evidence to "make an example" of the first arrest in the $10 enterprise. He disclosed that the man questioned was the originator of a "send $10" letter which contained the names of members of his family. He acknowledged a plan, authorities said, under which he and his relatives would have collected $10 bills without sending any.

Fields of Drama and Aviation Center Sound-Control Interest

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Ways and means of controlling sound featured a two-day meeting of the Acoustical Society of America which closes here today and at which some of the leading acoustical engineers of the United States spoke. Among these were Stephen J. Zand of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, John S. Parkinson of the Johns-Manville Company, and Prof. Harold Burris-Meyer of Stevens Institute of Technology.

Mr. Zand told of the work of engineers in muffling the noise of airplane engines. This, he said, was related wholly to the comfort of passengers rather than with a view to muffling the sound of motors as airplanes fly overhead, which was purely a military problem and studies in this direction had been left to military engineers.

Built From Ground Up

"There is an idea," he continued, "among many persons that soundproofing of airplanes is done by means of some special materials put in between the walls and the cabin. This is entirely erroneous. A quiet airplane has to be built from the ground up to make it quiet.

"One of the many things in this direction is the location of the propeller in relation to the cabin, the flexible suspension of the engine, the complete discontinuity of the floor and the structure, a special mounting of windows and proper distribution of space allotted to passengers in such a way as to remove them as far as possible from the source of noise. Thus, it will be seen, sound-proofing is rather a job for the architectural engineer than for the acoustical designer."

Reaching the Audience

Professor Burris-Meyer described how sound could be utilized in new ways in the theater, which has only two means—that of sound and light—to get its message to the audience.

"In opera today the singer often has to crowd down to the footlights and howl to make himself heard over the orchestra," he said. "He may have to make more noise than a trolley car."

Describing tricks which can be done through the direction of sound, Professor Burris-Meyer told how they had put on a scene from "Hamlet" in Stevens Theater at Hoboken, N. J., and made a transparent ghost with a sepulchral voice which moved about the stage and spoke perfectly. Other tricks they did included making "ethereal laughter whirl above the audience" and an invisible mob "rush across the stage, batter down doors and charge out over the footlights." This trick "consisted of picking up the singer's voice and superimposing it on an orchestral background."

Sparrow Is Intruder At Toscanini Concert

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini, swinging his baton over the New York Philharmonic Orchestra for the last time this season, ran into an unexpected performer at Carnegie Hall April 28. When he had earned about $1100 of the $2000, he is said to get for conducting a concert, a sparrow flew into the hall and perched on a projection upstage. There it rested until the chorus took up one of the loud sounding passages of Beethoven's Misso Solomnis. Evidently frightened, the bird left its perch and skimmed past the maestro's waving arms.

Halfway across the hall, it attempted to land on a convenient hat. A woman gasped and waved her arms. The bird tried several others, with the same result. Then it decided to try the loges. Up it flew, completely stealing the show from the maestro, and landed temporarily on the edge of the balcony. Here a particularly brave man made a dive for the bird and missed.

Satisfied with its superiority and evidently aware that it was the first to overshadow the maestro, the sparrow then retired to an obscure pillar and permitted the music to brood and dream through to its conclusion.

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Jones Sees Oklahoma Football Candidates—Major League Baseball—By-Plays

Wilson Brings New Faces To The Phillies

Jimmy Wilson, the manager-catcher, brought his Philadelphia Nationals into Boston yesterday for a four-game series with the Braves, and except for a familiar face here and there, one would hardly recognize the club as compared with the 1934 outfit. The Phillies have changed and probably for the best. The 1934 team finished seventh in the National League and it was fortunate for them that Cincinnati was in the circuit to finish last.

Wilson's team this year looks like a combination assembled from the New York Giants and the Galveston club of the Texas League. Five Giants of last season are on the Phillie roster and three of the five are regulars. Johnny Vergez, the third baseman; Blondy Ryan, the shortstop; George Watkins, the center fielder; Joe Bowman, the relief pitcher, have all changed from New York to Philadelphia uniforms, and also John Pezzullo, property of the Giants, who pitched last season with Richmond. All four men figured in the deal which sent Dick Bartell, shortstop, to the Polo Grounds.

Three Regulars Back

Other newcomers to the Phils are James Bivin, right-handed pitcher; Orville Jorgens, who answers to the same description; and Harry Gumbert, another pitcher, all from Galveston. In fact, Manager Wilson, Ethan Allen, outfielder, and Lou Chiozza, infielder, are the only regulars on the club who were present at the beginning of the 1934 campaign.

Wilson is a hard worker behind the plate. He is a good man among men, but so far has not had much success as a manager. The greatest manager in the world, however, can't win pennants unless he has the material to work with. And Wilson's club has lacked that material.

In more recent years, the Phillies have been known as a hard-hitting club with little or no pitching. Three or four hard left-handed batters are handy men with the Phils, because in their home park, Baker Field, the right field wall is only 280 feet 6 inches from the plate. Many a double and triple has bounced off that barrier that would have been caught in almost any other park in the league. Also, it is only 341 feet from home plate to the left field fence.

But this season Wilson has sacrificed some of this batting power for a tighter defense. The team is, perhaps, better balanced in this respect, but unfortunately it still lacks pitching, which is always an important factor in a pennant race. If a team has a strong pitching staff, it can get along fairly well without an abundance of base hits. But the rule doesn't work the other way. A hitting club without pitching is just wasting its time.

Team Is Young

Wilson has one point in his favor however, and that is the youth in his lineup. Dolph Camilli, the home-run-hitting first baseman, is developing into a great ball player. He fields his position well and is fast. Chiozza, the second baseman, is coming along fast. Ryan and Vergez at short and third are still in their prime as major leaguers.

The Phillies at the moment are in last place, but that isn't alarming at this time of the year. The Giants were in last place a few days ago and look at them now. Since opening day, Wilson's boys have played seven games with the Giants, five with Brooklyn and one with the Braves. They lost to the Tribe yesterday, dropped four out of five to the Dodgers and lost four, won one and tied two with the Giants.

The Chicago Cubs scored 10 runs in the eighth inning yesterday to beat Pittsburgh, 12 to 11. In this game, four players were ordered off the field for disorderly conduct. At Cincinnati, Paul Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals won his third game of the year, limiting the Reds to six hits.

The Yankees, behind Vernon Gomez, won their fifth straight game yesterday and took third place in the American League race. The Boston Red Sox broke a four-game losing streak when Bing Miller's pinch hit drove in a pair of runs in the eleventh inning to beat Philadelphia.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	8	2	.800
Chicago	9	3	.750
New York	8	4	.667
Washington	7	5	.583
Boston	7	5	.583
Detroit	4	9	.308
St. Louis	2	9	.182
Philadelphia	2	10	.167

Results April 29

Boston 10, Philadelphia 8 (11 innings).
New York 2, Washington 6.
Detroit 18, St. Louis 0.
Other game postponed.

Shields Wins at Ojai

OJAI, Calif., April 29 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, America's No. 3 ranking player, won the fortieth annual Ojai Valley tennis championship Saturday by defeating C. Gene Mako, national intercollegiate champion of Glendale, Calif., 7—5, 6—4, in a fast match. Shields and Mako combined to win the men's double title with an easy victory over Gerald Bartosh and Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—1. Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Los Angeles, successfully defended her women's singles crown when she defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, 6—2, 8—6.

Sullivan Sold to Reds

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30 (AP)—Billy Sullivan, third baseman, who failed to report to the St. Paul American Association club after being traded to the Saints, yesterday was sold to Cincinnati for two players and an unrevealed amount of cash.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Cornell Adopts New Athletic Plan

NEWS out of Ithaca to the effect that Cornell University has adopted a new system of athletic control does not come as much of a surprise to followers of intercollegiate sports in the eastern part of the United States, as it has been generally known that the athletic situation at Cornell has not been very satisfactory and that a committee has been at work on the question since the first of the year. From 1889 up to last fall Cornell athletics were in the hands of the Cornell University Athletic Association, which was an independent organization, and, with the exception of the approval of schedules and the deciding of what students were eligible for the athletic teams, two things which the faculty decided, the said athletic association enjoyed full swing. Last fall saw the introduction of a new system whereby the control of Red and White athletics was put in the hands of a committee on athletic control, composed of Prof. Herman Diederichs, chairman; Prof. Donald English and Controller Charles D. Bostwick; but this committee will in turn give way to the new one as soon as Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the college, nominates a director of athletics, who will also have a seat on the faculty.

Associated Press

Dr. Livingston Farrand

To Levy a Student Fee

The new system not only calls for a director of athletics; but it will also have a board of athletic policy much along the lines of the board of athletic control which has been operating very successfully at Harvard for a number of years. There will be separate advisory committees on varius sports, the whole group forming the general advisory committee on athletics, and the leveling of a $4 recreation fee each term on each undergraduate. Generally speaking the new plan is undoubtedly a step in advance over the way athletics have been handled at Ithaca in the past; but we are inclined to question whether the special advisory committees on the various sports will prove satisfactory. The adoption of a levy on the undergraduates is the direct opposite of the step recently taken by Harvard as the Crimson rejected any proposition to tax its undergraduates in favor of an endowment fund. But, as the Cornell undergraduates recently voted in favor of an assessment, it is not at all surprising that the committee should have taken the course it did.

Seven Colleges Now on Same Basis

When Harvard became the first of the big eastern colleges to adopt the director of athletics with a seat in the faculty plan, the step was watched with much interest. Some seemed to believe that it would result in lessened interest in intercollegiate competition and the establishment of many restrictions which had not been in vogue with the Harvard Athletic Association in charge, but such did not prove to be the case. Under the able handling of Director William J. Bingham and his fellow-workers, Crimson athletics have been put on a much more satisfactory basis than they had previously known, and it would be hard to find a Harvard man, graduate or undergraduate, who would care to see the college return to the old system. In fact, it has proved so successful that many other colleges have taken it up. Cornell is the last of those universities which make up the eastern intercollegiate baseball and basketball leagues to adopt such a system. It is just one more step toward putting the athletic affairs of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania on the same footing, and, even though they may not form a league, association or conference covering their entire athletic programs, it looks very much as if they were working along those very lines.

William J. Bingham

Hunter College Women Fencers Win Foils Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—The fencing team of Hunter College scored an unexpected but brilliant victory Saturday at the New York University Washington Square headquarters, when they captured the team and individual foils honors in the seventh annual women's intercollegiate championship, winning the new trophy given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, under the able guidance of Joseph Smith, their coach. It was a close battle, however, and Madeleine Dalton, their captain and individual star, had to fence off for first place with Stella Fox of Brooklyn College, last year champion, before the victory was clinched.

Five teams were entered in the competition, with New York University, Cornell University and College of William and Mary the other entrants. They were all strong contenders, so that not until the final battle between Hunter College and Brooklyn College in the evening was the championship decided. Then the future school teachers prevailed by the decisive margin of eight bouts to one, with Miss Dalton winning all three of her bouts to overtake Miss Fox, who had not been defeated in the previous bouts.

New York University and Brooklyn College took the lead at the start, with the home team defeating William and Mary, 6 bouts to 3, while the champions took the odd bout from Cornell. Cornell then scored a 5—4 victory over Hunter College, but New York University followed by defeating Brooklyn College, 6—3, Miss Fox being the only winner for the latter.

But the balance of the day found the new champions prevailing all the way as they defeated successively William and Mary, 7—2, New York University, 6—3, and Brooklyn College, 8—1. Their team was composed of Miss Dalton, Pearl Perlmutter, and Olga Kulbitsky, with Mildred Stewart and Nina Svidlo ready as substitutes if needed, but not used at all.

Weight-Lifting Competition

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 (AP)—Two American records were shattered and titles were carried off by Woonsocket, R. I., New York City and Allentown, Penna., yesterday in the afternoon events of the junior national weight-lifting championships. The new marks were set by Darwin Canova, of the Allentown Y. M. C. A., who won the 126-pound crown with a total lift of 808½ pounds, and Ross Dino, husky athlete representing the German-American A. C., of New York, who finished third in the 132-pound division. Each lifted 188 pounds in the right-hand clean and jerk competition in his respective class for the new records.

Hines and Culley Win

MONTE CARLO, April 30 (AP)—Wilmer M. Hines, former University of North Carolina player, and Henry Culley, an American student at Cambridge, yesterday combined to win the men's doubles event of the Easter Week tennis tournament. They defeated the former Australian Davis Cup player, Harry O. Hopman, and the Frenchman, Marcel Bernard, 2—6, 8—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4. In the semifinals the Americans defeated Australia's 1935 two-man Davis Cup team of J. H. (Jack) Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath, 7—5, 6—4.

Vines and Nusslein Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Tilden and company returned to the New York area for a professional tennis exhibition last night. In the first match, played at the 106th Infantry Armory, Brooklyn, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated Bill Tilden, 9—11, 6—3, 15—13. Hans Nusslein won the second match of the program when he defeated George M. Lott Jr., 6—3, 6—2. A crowd of about 1500 watched the matches.

Galloway to Coach at Colgate

ALFRED, N. Y., April 30 (AP)—John Galloway, Alfred University gridiron coach, who is on a two-year leave of absence, will return to Colgate to study for a degree and act as freshman coach and scout for Andy Kerr.

Jones Grinning As Huge Squad Reports to Him

NORMAN, Okla., April 30 (AP)—Capt. Lawrence (Biff) Jones took his first look at the University of Oklahoma football squad in action yesterday and didn't even try to hide a grin.

"How do they look? About as I expected," he said with a wide smile but he wouldn't say what he had expected.

The big squad numbering almost five teams and including nearly a score of lettermen, was bubbling over with energy and enthusiasm and was on the field 30 minutes before the scheduled time for the practice to begin—4 o'clock.

When Jones, former Army and Louisiana State coach, came on the field with his assistants, Robert H. (Doc) Erskine and Tom Stidham, he called the squad together and after a business-like talk divided the squad into teams for preliminary workouts.

"I will change the lineup of the teams from day to day," he said, "as I get acquainted with you and as you progress."

On one team, he placed a line of lettermen before three veteran backs, Poynor, Page and Francis, and a sophomore, Corbett.

On another, he lined up 11 sophomores from the freshman team of last year which his predecessor, Lewie Hardage, described as "the best yearling team I ever saw." In the backfield were Graham, Breeden, Baer and Corrotto, averaging about 175 pounds.

The squad, already in fine condition as a result of six weeks previous spring training under Hardage, included about a dozen who had failed to come out for the varsity after making the freshman team two years ago.

Weather like the first crisp days of autumn gave added zest to the light workout and a big crowd of several hundred students and other curious spectators reflected the high spirits on the field with optimistic talk of "The New Deal" in Oklahoma football.

Captain Jones kept busy directing the various teams after giving them one play, a straight line smash, which they practiced against sandbag dummies to learn their blocking assignments.

His first step was to show the boys how he wanted them to huddle and shift. The shift, a picturesque, military formation, placed all the players except the center and quarterback in a straight line about two yards back of the line of scrimmage. The center was over the ball and the quarterback behind the line. Then the shift was completed.

"It feels great to have the opportunity to play under a coach like Captain Jones," said Big Ben Poynor, smashing fullback of last year's team. "I think all the boys feel that way about it."

"I hope they work us harder than we have been," said Pat Page Jr., son of the former Chicago coach, who played at quarterback last season.

N. Y. A. C. Wins Back Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—New York Athletic Club, national outdoor champions, won back the indoor hard ball waterpolo title from Illinois Athletic Club, which they lost a year ago, on Saturday evening at the Winged Foot pool, when they defeated the Chicago septet, 4 to 3. Scores came few and far between in the battle, as both teams staged fine defense work, with the two goals, Gus Harms for the Winged Foot, and Fred Lauer for Illinois, stopping many hard-thrown attempts. But with one minute to go, Donald Ruddy, center forward for New York Athletic Club, received a pass from Adolph Winkler, on his right, and scored the winning goal. Previously neither team had been able to gain more than one goal advantage at any time, with the score tied three times. Illinois led the way each time, with Michael Howlett, Roger Debenham and Howlett again as the scorers, balanced by Winkler twice, and Don Ruddy, with the latter finally clinching the victory.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	15	4	.789
San Francisco	12	8	.600
Los Angeles	13	9	.591
Hollywood	10	10	.500
Sacramento	9	13	.409
Seattle	8	12	.400
Missions	8	13	.381
Portland	7	13	.350

Results April 29

No games scheduled.

No American on List

LONDON (AP)—No American player was deemed worthy of a place among the world's "first 10" in table tennis in a semiofficial ranking prepared by W. P. Pope, general secretary for the recent international tournament here. Headed by G. Viktor Barna of Hungary, the world champion, the list included four Hungarians, two Czechoslovakians, two Austrians, one Pole and one Briton.

California Elects Fowler

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Robert W. Fowler, star two-miler, has been elected captain of the University of California track team for 1936. Fowler has been undefeated at his specialty for two years. His home is in Piedmont.

Retiring

Charles F. (Doc) Seeley

Veteran Williams Athletic Coach to Retire This June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 30—This spring "Doc" Seeley, for 43 years mentor of Williams College track teams and known to all as "the grand old man" of Williams athletics, will retire from service, leaving behind him a long, impressive list of winning track teams and brilliant stars, including world's record-holders and Olympic champions. Even before going to the Berkshires to coach the Purple teams in 1893, Charles Frederick Seeley had spent some nine or 10 years as track coach at Lehigh University where at the ripe old age of 19 he began his coaching career which was to extend over a period of half a century.

"Doc's" reputation as an athlete in the Y. M. C. A. in Boston where he received his early schooling influenced Lehigh University to offer him a position as assistant physical director. He later became director of athletics and coach of track. When he went to Williams, he was immediately put in charge of the gymnasium and during the greater part of his term at that institution, he has presided over the physical training of the whole college.

At first "Doc" used to do all the coaching. There wasn't even a football coach in 1893. He and the captains were the only athletic instructors. As athletics grew in importance and coaches were hired for each sport, "Doc" took over the track and cross-country teams.

While "Doc" Seeley is a brilliant all-around athlete, he will be remembered primarily for his success as a track coach. The names of great athletes who have won races under him speak eloquent volumes for his ability. Most recent of his champions was H. H. Brown, who won the National Intercollegiate two-mile title and then went abroad to take the Olympic championship in the same event in 1920. Brown, who also ran the mile, half-mile and 1000-yard races and who was never heard of until he went to Williams and was coached by "Doc" Seeley, set a world's record in the 1000. Then there was Polly Leavitt who ran the hurdles in the Olympics in 1908, and Johnny Bray who went to Williams noted as a bicycle rider and left having run the half-mile in the Olympics at Paris in 1900. Cliff Stowers likewise had never worn a pair of track shoes; but before he had left "Doc" had made him into a redoubtable quarter-miler. There are many others, milers, half-milers, quarter-milers, sprint men, hurdlers, and distance men. The list stretches far back into the nineties.

There is much to be said for the system "Doc" Seeley uses, but which he has never dignified by such a word. It is the application of common sense to athletics. His aim is to build up rather than tear down by excessive work-outs. The "Seeley safe and sane system" of benevolent care and moderate training has meant fine teams and brilliant stars. But winning never became the primary object in his coaching. His associates recognize in him something more than the ability to turn out winning teams. He has been able to inspire his men with faith in themselves, with courage and the constant desire to do their best regardless of whether or not they win. The number of men that stick to the squad every year regardless of whether or not they expect to make the team, speaks well for the popularity of Seeley's methods.

Rode to Fame on Strike Out

* * *

The 'Mighty Casey' of 'Casey at the Bat' Reminisces Over That Very Famous Day

* * *

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The only man who ever rode to baseball immortality on a strike out—the "mighty Casey" of "Casey at the Bat"—smiled yesterday as he sat in his little suburban home here and reminisced over that fateful day a half century ago.

Daniel M. Casey now is in his seventy-first year, but his eyes twinkled brightly as he gave his version of how Ernest Thayer came to write his poem about the famous whiff of the legendary Mudville slugger.

He's sorry he didn't save the bat used in that noted strike-out, but there was nothing important about it then.

"It was just another strike-out," he said.

And—another tradition blasted—Casey was not the mighty batter Thayer's poem, which DeWolf Hopper popularized—made him out to be.

"I was a pitcher," he explains, "and not an exceptionally good hitter. My average was around .200."

But some time before the historic game Casey had knocked a ball out of the park to win a game and there were hopes he might repeat.

Philadelphia, with Casey pitching, was playing the Giants in Philadelphia. Two were out, Philadelphia was two runs behind. As Thayer's poem has it:

"But Flynn let drive a single to the wonderment of all,
And Blake, the much despised, tore the cover off the ball.
Then from five thousand throats and more there rose a lusty yell,
For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing to the plate."

Casey doesn't remember the name of the Giants' pitcher "but he burned a third strike across the plate, and what a miss it was."

Thayer, Casey says, meant the poem only as a joke. "None of us dreamed it would become as famous as it has," he added.

Hagen Training For Open Title With High Hopes

DETROIT, April 30 (AP)—Walter Hagen, admitting that "youth must be served—eventually," isn't willing to do any of the serving just yet, he said optimistically today as he began a training for the national open golf championships this June at Oakmont, Penna.

"The Haig," holder of about 50 championships in 23 years of links competition, sees a chance for one of the "old guard" to win the open crown because of the "trickiness" of Oakmont's traps and general layout.

"It remains to be seen whether the younger stars in the game today have built their games around one certain course or have developed games good enough for any course, and particularly one as tricky as Oakmont," Hagen said. "I agree with Tommy Armour that Oakmont gives the older and more experienced golfer a chance to win."

Hagen believes that Henry Picard and Ky Laffoon are the two most improved players "in the younger crop of stars" now in the professional field. Picard, he said, has a fine variety of shots and is a "sound hitter" and has a good chance of winning the open title.

Hagen is hoping hot weather will visit Detroit soon. Admitting the long winter "gold-trail" tour left him somewhat tired, he said he believed warm weather and daily rounds would put him back in shape. He intends to play a number of courses here, get plenty of fresh air and rest and concentrate on his game in the hope of qualifying for the open event. It will be the first time "in years," he said, that he has had to qualify instead of being automatically eligible.

"When you get older you lose consistency," Hagen said. "The younger stars have the edge because of condition. The older you get the more you lose a certain touch necessary to win with consistently. But I believe I have a fair chance to qualify for and win the open this summer."

Hagen, all previous reports to the contrary, isn't planning to retire from competitive golf for a while yet. "I want to win another championship before I pass out of the picture," he says.

Wilmer Allison Scores Another Sweep in Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 29—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, United States Davis Cup hope and No. 1 ranking tennis player, won his second leg on the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club challenge bowl, Saturday, by defeating J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., 9—7, 6—3, 6—0, in the singles final of the fifteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championship tournament. Allison scored his first leg on the bowl in 1929.

The Texan, who also made a clean sweep in the North and South tennis championships at Pinehurst recently, Saturday added the Mason and Dixon doubles crown when he and Hall defeated Canada's ranking players, Marcel Rainville and M. Laird Watt, both of Montreal, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Katharine Winthrop of Ipswich, Mass., and Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, won the women's doubles title Saturday. They defeated Eleanor Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., and Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., after dropping the opening set. The score was 6—8, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Dean had defeated Miss Winthrop on Friday for the women's singles crown.

Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under former President Herbert Hoover, presented the prizes to the winners. He was heartily applauded when introduced to one of the largest tennis galleries in years.

Frick Disciplines Players

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Ford C. Frick, president of the National League, today fined and suspended Bill Jurges, Chicago Cub shortstop, and Guy Bush, Pittsburgh Pirate pitcher, for their part in the fist fight that marked yesterday's Cub-Pirate game at Chicago. After reviewing the reports of the umpires, Frick announced that Jurges has been suspended for three days and fined $50. Bush, a former Cub, traded to the Pirates during the winter, was suspended for five days and fined $50. Frick did not discipline Roy Joiner, Chicago pitcher and several other players on both teams who participated in the wildest free-for-all of the new season. The fight started when Harry Lavagetto, Pirate infielder, was spiked by Jurges as he slid into second after hitting a double.

Bermuda Yachts Lead

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 30 (AP)—Bermuda's six-meter yachts yesterday defeated the United States in the first race of their international team contest, 14½ points to 7. Viking, Eldon and Kenneth Trimingham's Bermuda boat, which successfully defended the Prince of Wales Trophy last week, led home the fleet, with Lloyd Jones's Sea Venture of Bermuda second; Chandler Hovey's Jill of Boston, sailed by Elizabeth Hovey, third; J. E. Pearman's Achilles of Bermuda fourth; J. Seward Johnson's Swallow of New Brunswick, N. J., fifth, and Paul Shields's Challenge of New York sixth and last.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	10	4	.714
Baltimore	9	6	.600
Toronto	7	5	.583
Montreal	8	6	.571
Rochester	7	8	.467
Buffalo	5	7	.417
Syracuse	4	8	.333
Albany	3	9	.250

Results April 29

Buffalo 7, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 15, Albany 14.
Syracuse 5, Montreal 0.
Toronto 10, Newark 4.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	9	3	.750
Birmingham	8	5	.615
Chattanooga	7	5	.583
Atlanta	7	6	.538
New Orleans	6	6	.500
Nashville	5	8	.385
Knoxville	4	7	.364
Little Rock	3	9	.250

Results April 29

Nashville 5, Birmingham 2.
All other games postponed.

New Swimming Record

PITTSBURGH, April 29 (AP)—Ralph Gilman, of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A., defending team champion in the international Y. M. C. A. swimming championship, established a new meet record of 4m. 32.8s. Saturday night in winning the 400-yard free-style title. Gilman broke the old mark of 4m. 33.4s. which he set Friday night. He finished 18 yards ahead of Rudig, of Huntington, Ind., who was second.

Sporting Around the Hub

SOUTHERN DISTRICT, led by Mrs. G. L. Wrenn 2d of Dedham, scor… its third successive victory in the Women's Golf Association of Mass… chusetts spring team series yesterday to take undisputed lead in t… first division team standing. Middlesex and Midland districts are tied f… second in the race for honors, while Central and The Country Club are… a tie for fourth place. Northern occupies the cellar position, with thr… straight defeats. The first and last-place teams meet on Thursday of t… week at the Blue Hills Country Club in Canton; Central and Midland w… try for a victory at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, and Mi… dlesex and The Country Club teams will battle on the links of the Belmo… Spring Country Club.

Southern District scored a 5-to-4 golf victory over Central at the Commonwealth Country Club yesterday. Incidentally, Southern's two other victories were won by the odd match in nine. Midland won a 6-to-3 victory yesterday over Middlesex at Weston Golf Club, while The Country Club team, playing on its home links in Clyde Park, Brookline, defeated Northern, 6 to 3. Southern also leads the second division race with three straight victories. The third division chase is led by The Country Club team.

Bob Crowley of Norfolk and Tom Callahan of the Boston Post teamed in the professional-newspapermen's four-ball golf tournament at the Oakley Country Club yesterday to win gross honors with a 70. Harry Nettlebladt, Packachoag pro, and Bob Denning of the Worcester Gazette, placed second, two strokes behind. Net honors went to Donald Vinton of Plymouth and Victor O. Jones of the Boston Globe. Their card: 78—15—63. In the special newspaper event, Joe Lagorio of the Globe took gross honors with an 84, while W. A. (Bill) Hamilton of the Herald won the net prize with 90—16—74.

Bill Duffey, professional at Trapelo and contributor on the subject of proper gripping of clubs to the Monitor's "Improve Your Golf" series a year ago, entered the hole-in-one class yesterday at the Oakley Country Club. He was playing in a foursome in the newspapermen's-professional tour… ment with Bill Cunningham, his partn… and W. A. Hamilton and Les Cottrell, … latter pro at Bear Hill. Duffey used… mashie at the 144-yard twelfth and the b… landed on the edge of the green and rol… in. Due ceremonies were held on the gre… since it was Duffey's first hole-in-one.

Ireland and New England divided hon… in the international amateur boxing to… nament held in the Boston Garden l… night. A crowd of 11,000 watched … matches. Irish champions won honors … the welterweight and middleweight … visions; New Englanders were victori… in the featherweight and lightweight … visions, while Canada walked off with … heavyweight title. Thomas Osbourne, C… nadian heavyweight, winner of the o… title for his country, was voted the o… standing boxer on the program.

Guy Haines, stroke of the Massachuse… Technology varsity eight, has returned … his seat. Haines was unable to row agai… Harvard and Princeton last Saturday in t… Compton Cup race on the Charles Riv… Coach Bill Haines has made several sh… in his varsity. Willard Bixby, who ca… up from the jayvee boat to substitute … Guy Haines, will be kept at seat No. 2 … the varsity, and Norman Birch, who h… been rowing No. 2 and was temporarily … No. 6, has been taken out of the boat. Ca… Allen Mowatt is scheduled to row at No… in the races Saturday against Corn… Syracuse and Harvard.

Harvard's varsity baseball team will p… the first of a two-game home-and-ho… series with Tufts College at Soldiers Fi… tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m., and … Lincoln, ace of the Harvard pitching st… probably will oppose Capt. Roy Woo… worth of Tufts in another Soldiers Fi… mound battle. Woodworth, pitching … Tufts a year ago, turned back Harva… twice in their 1934 two-game series, Tu… winning the first game, 2 to 1, at Bost… and taking the second game, 9 to 4, … Medford. In both games the twirling … Woodworth was outstanding. He was co… pletely in control of the situation throug… out and held Harvard to six hits in t… Boston game and seven hits at Medford.

Tufts has played two intercollegi… games this year. They defeated Vermo… 17 to 8, and Northeastern, 7 to 5. Coa… Judge Kenneth L. Nash, veteran Tu… mentor, will have three sophomores in t… game tomorrow, Antone Spath playi… short, Francis Colclough, first base, a… James Lillis, center field. There are thr… veterans in addition to Woodworth in t… Tufts lineup. They are Ollie Borden, th… baseman; Jack Morine, second baseman… and George Donnelly, left fielder. Shou… Lou Pingree play third base in place … Borden, Tufts will have another expe… enced player. The Tufts team will be co… pleted tomorrow by John Mayo, catch… and Hy Kirtchik, right fielder.

The mid-week baseball game will be t… only one scheduled for the Harvard va… sity team at Boston this week. The wee… end game for the Crimson team is … Eastern Intercollegiate League contest … be played at Cornell, Saturday. Harva… is in second place in the league, havi… taken a two-game series from Princeto… defeated Pennsylvania and lost its on… league game to Columbia.

Yankee, which passed Boston Lightsh… at 1 p. m. last Thursday on her way … England, yesterday was reported 760 mil… out. Yankee covered 225 miles in the 2… hour period following Sunday noon. Atlan… tic, which was 80 miles astern on Saturda… noon, picked up 10 miles in her 24-hou… run to Sunday noon. Yesterday, at noon… Atlantic was only 35 miles behind Yanke…

Jake Schaeffer, world's champion, an… Edouard Horemans of Belgium, forme… world's and European champion, are … engage in an exhibition 18.2 balkline bi… liard match at the Twentieth Centu… Billiard Rooms, 63 Summer Street, Bosto… tomorrow evening, starting at 7:15.

Boston University's Junior Week Fiel… Day athletic program, scheduled for toda… at Nickerson Field, Riverside, has bee… postponed because of weather condition… The program will get under way at 3 p. m… Thursday, weather permitting.

Golf Authorities Will Investigate Didrikson Status

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—If and when Mildred "Babe" Didrikson files an entry for the national women's golf championship in August, the amateur status committee of the United States Golf Association will have full data on the famous Texas athlete's professional activities — this to determine whether or not she is eligible for the tournament.

"The fact that Miss Didrikson is a professional in some sport other than golf is not necessarily a controlling factor," said A. M. Reid, chairman of the committee. "We know we will have to take up the question of her eligibility in a couple of months so we've decided to be prepared.

"When that time arrives we want to see that the girl receives complete justice. The question to be decided will be if her professional activities in other sports have been to the detriment of the game of golf. Another matter which will receive consideration is her indorsement of articles in public advertisements."

Miss Didrikson, star of the women's track and field events of the 1932 Olympics, has played professional baseball, basketball and billiards. She took up golf several years ago and last week won the Texas championship.

Red Sox Sign Bagby

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29 (AP)—The signing of Jim Bagby Jr., star pitcher for Boys' High School here, by the Boston Red Sox was announced Saturday. He was ordered to report to the Box "farm" club at Charlotte, N. C. Young Bagby, son of the former Cleveland pitching ace, recently was given a tryout by the Cincinnati Reds and was sent back to Atlanta to await instructions. In the meantime Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager, saw Bagby work out here and gave Eddie Collins a report on the youngster which resulted in the offer from the Boston Club. Bagby has pitched brilliant ball for the Boys' High team, winning six games and losing one. He struck out 20 in one game.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778
Brooklyn	8	4	.667
Chicago	7	5	.583
St. Louis	6	6	.500
Cincinnati	6	7	.462
Pittsburgh	6	7	.462
Boston	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	2	9	.182

Results April 29

Boston 7, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 12, Pittsburgh 11.
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 2.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	10	3	.769
Columbus	9	3	.750
Milwaukee	7	4	.636
Minneapolis	7	5	.583
St. Paul	6	6	.500
Louisville	5	9	.357
Kansas City	3	8	.250
Toledo	2	11	.154

Results April 29

Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 2.
Indianapolis 7, Louisville 1.
Milwaukee 8, St. Paul 7.
Other game postponed.

Nurmi Reported as Pro

HELSINGFORS (AP)—Realizing he hasn't a chance of being reinstated as an amateur, Paavo Nurmi, Finland's most famous runner, is reported to have given up any thought of competing in the 1936 Olympics at Berlin and decided to make his last days on the track as profitable as possible. To this end he has signed contracts to appear in several foreign countries, including Soviet Russia, during the present season.

Graber Betters Vault Mark

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., April 29 (AP)—Bill Graber, former University of Southern California pole vaulter, bettered his own world's record Saturday when he cleared the bar on the first attempt at 14ft. 5⅝in. His recognized mark stands at 14ft. 4⅜in. Graber's performance came in the Santa Barbara Invitation Track and Field Championships, conducted by certified A. A. U. officials.

Gorman Signs for Five Years

MONTREAL, April 29 (AP)—Tommy Gorman, manager of the champion Montreal Maroons of the National Professional Hockey League, today signed a five-year contract with an option of renewal for another five years. Gorman also will continue as the vice-president of the club as well as general manager of the Forum.

College Baseball Results

C. C. N. Y. 9, Brooklyn 3.
Duke 4, Georgetown 1.
Ithaca 7, Middlebury 1.
Luther 1, Carleton 0.
Upsala 13, St. Francis 8.
Virginia 7, Virginia P. I. 3.
Yale 8, New Haven Police 1.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 7, Bowdoin 2.
C. C. N. Y. 6, St. John's 3.
Colgate 6, Hamilton 3.
Chicago 8, Michigan State 1.
Virginia 5, Yale 4.

College Golf Results

Northwestern 15, Iowa 12.
Notre Dame 16½, Chicago 1½.

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Parent-Teacher Congress Helps Rural Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 30—"Taking the Profits Out of War" was the subject that held the attention of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers last evening.

Representative Josh Lee of Oklahoma who delivered a stirring address on the subject, said the United States should conscript money, machines and materials, just as it does men, and do away with the placing of large contracts at fabulous prices with manufacturers. Peace, he thinks, would be assured in this country if no one had an opportunity to make a personal fortune from the supplying of munitions, airplanes, or other necessities to the Government.

Following Mr. Lee's address, the film, "The Human Adventure," was shown. This is an educational movie on a 3000-mile stage where civilization first arose, with scenes laid in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Anatolia, and Persia, produced by the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute under the direction of Dr. James Henry Breasted.

Topics at Conferences

The plan of the convention, as announced by Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, national president, is to devote the mornings to business sessions, and the afternoons to conferences. Yesterday's conference subjects were, Planning the District Work, led by Mrs. Charles E. Roe, national field secretary; Challenge of the Parent-Teacher Movement, Frances S. Hays, information secretary; Human Education, Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols, national chairman; International Relations in the Home, Dr. Thomas W. Gosling, associate director, American Junior Red Cross; Character Education, Dr. Joseph M. Artmen, national chairman; The Modern Library Comes to the People, Julia Wright Merrill, national chairman library service; Leadership in Parent Education, Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt, national chairman; Rural Service, Dr. William McKinley Robinson; Motion Pictures, Mrs. Robbins Gilman, national chairman.

At the Library Service conference, Mrs. Raymond Binford of Guilford College, N. C., now secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, described how the modern library comes home to the people. Rural as well as town or city homes are served by systems of branch libraries, stations, collections in every school and even a book automobile, which runs on a regular schedule, visits isolated homes and exchanges books in station collections. These regional library systems are developing particularly in the South. But—40,000,000 persons are still without library service.

Co-operation on Films

It was stated at the motion picture conference that the goal of the Parent-Teacher Congress for every child under the jurisdiction of the United States or under the influence of pictures made therein, is an adequate supply of suitable pictures for instruction, culture and entertainment. This necessitates new production, new distribution, and new exhibition of motion pictures for youthful audiences. The policy is co-operation with educational, social, religious and governmental institutions to obtain these ends.

The business session was opened this morning by the national president, with silent prayer and assembly singing led by Mayme E. Irons, national chairman of music. The home service department discussed the topic, "The Home—the Wellspring of Happiness," with Mrs. C. H. Thorpe, presiding. Short addresses were made on the subjects, "The Vocation of Parenthood," by Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt; "Character Development Through the Influence of Home and Family Life," Dr. Joseph M. Artmen; "The Educational Attitude in the Home," Ellen C. Lombard; "The Home Attractive," Dr. Adelaid S. Baylor; "The Friendly Home," Dr. Thomas W. Gosling; "A State Congress Character Education Program Helps Raise the Standard of Home Life," Mrs. Scott Wood.

The health department presented the topic, "Health Is Wealth," with Mrs. M. P. Summers presiding. The Summer Round-Up, Child Hygiene, and Mental and Social Hygiene were discussed.

Full School Terms Urged for Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—With approximately 500 delegates in attendance, the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers went on record at the biennial convention here as favoring ratification of the child labor amendment.

The congress indorsed the request of the state department of education for an increase of $4,400,000 in annual revenues to insure a full school term, and voted in favor of a state sales tax which would be "earmarked" for educational purposes.

Other resolutions placed the congress on record as:

Advocating restoration of the State's public health service to its pre-depression efficiency, strengthening of the food and drug acts, and placing upon the home and school "the responsibility for teaching the scientific facts regarding the social and individual dangers in the use of narcotics and alcoholic beverages."

Advocating the establishment of local boards to provide and administer leisure time opportunities.

For "a constant war against general disregard for law, against all glorification of crime and against development of criminal attitudes by such devices as petty gambling machines."

Mrs. James Pitts Hill of Montgomery was re-elected president for a two-year term. The 1937 convention will be held in Birmingham.

Outline Parent-Teacher Policies at Miami Convention

Ada Hart Arlitt
National Chairman of Parent Education Since 1930

Thomas W. Gosling
Discusses Child's Part in International Home Relations

Mrs. A. H. Reeve
Chairman of Congress Committee on International Relations

What's Going On in the Arts

The People's Choral Union

FOR its annual spring concert, the People's Choral Union presented "The Crusaders," a seldom heard choral work by Niels W. Gade, together with "Songs of Stephen Foster," designated on the program as "America's Troubadour." The chorus was assisted by Miss Florence Hersom, soprano, and Messrs. Colman Sargent, tenor, and Harry D. Newcombe, baritone. Reginald Boardman again proved himself an efficient pianoforte accompanist and Leland Arnold was in his usual place at the organ. The concert was conducted by Ippocrates Pappoutsakis, associate conductor of the Choral Union.

Interest centered, of course, upon the work by the Scandinavian composer, friend of Mendelssohn and Schumann, whose influence may be felt in many of his works. It is many years since a Boston audience has had an opportunity to hear "The Crusaders" and it cannot be truthfully said that this performance was completely revelatory. The People's Choral Union is not like any other singing group in this city. Its members are drawn from those who sing solely for the pleasure of it; therefore, the technical achievement of the group is not commensurate with the large amount of satisfaction derived from the participation in a performance of this sort.

It is clearly a very concrete example of what may be accomplished with newly found leisure put to the right use. And it was very evident throughout the evening that the People's Choral Union had labored faithfully and well. Had there been greater discernment on the part of the conductor, the total effect might have been more gracious.

For Miss Hersom, who sang "Armida," one finds naught but praise. Assuming the part upon slightly more than 24 hours notice, she carried it to a triumphant close and merited the tremendous applause of the audience. Mr. Sargent as Rinaldo sang in a straightforward manner. Were he to develop more resonance and greater flexibility his performance would be vastly improved. Mr. Newcombe was in excellent voice and gave a very satisfactory account of himself as Peter, the Hermit. Each soloist also made enjoyable contribution to the group of songs by Stephen Foster, in which Miss Hersom again carried through the announced portion of the program originally assigned to Miss George, who was unable to appear.

G. M. S.

Holman's Print Shop

A SPRINGTIME display occupies the walls of Holman's Print Shop on Park Street. Flowers and birds are the subjects which are shown in original water color and in technicolor reproductions.

The small bird portraits by Charles Emil Heil are known to every gallery visitor. We never stop admiring Mr. Heil's patient craft, so industrious, so sensitive in registering all details of shape and plumage. His method is that of the miniaturist. His depictions capture more than the exterior likeness; he seems to convey the very "personality" of his diminutive subjects. Mr. Heil's portraits are a marked contrast to the impressionistic depictions which are so commonly made today.

There are some pictures of iris made on the block, and a number of pleasant reproductions of pictures which lean toward the decorative.

Women's City Club

Flower studies by Edna Derbyshire are shown at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. These are aquarelles, most of which are painted against a flat, black background. Miss Derbyshire does not always choose to reveal her subjects in a naturalistic environment.

There are some very attractive portraits of cosmos, freesia, iris, tiger lilies, nasturtiums. There are also some mixed bouquets arranged in bowls. Miss Derbyshire's painting seems independent, free of influence and affectation. The subject dictates the handling, which is predisposed toward a modest and honest representation.

Men's City Club

Drawings by Louis A. Jones are shown at the City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. Done in pen and pencil, the sketches are notable for clear workmanship and painstaking rendering.

D. A.

Four Years of Repertory

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE Embassy Theater, Hampstead, is celebrating its fourth anniversary with its first revue. This repertory venture was acquired by Mr. Ronald Adams in 1931 when it was on the point of becoming a cinema; and Mr. Adams got it only at the last moment. Even Mr. Adams himself could hardly have guessed that at the end of four years it would be the flourishing and prosperous concern that it now is, with a large and stanch body of supporters, and a record of achievement of which any theater might be proud.

Many repertory theaters find their most useful work in reviving old masterpieces and in bringing to their local audiences the most amusing or notable of comparatively recent metropolitan successes. But a few manifest the pioneering spirit. Like Manchester in the prewar years they discover new authors, such as St. John Ervine and Alan Monkhouse. Or they may reveal new players, as Birmingham did with Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Or, like the Embassy, they may discover new plays.

In this respect, the Embassy has had an astonishingly successful career. The number of new plays it has produced which have hit the public taste so strongly as to justify transfer into leading West End houses is surprising; it must amount to upward of a score. In fact, Mr. Adams has been led to acquire a West End theater himself, the Phoenix, in which to provide a more permanent home for the most popular of his fortnightly Embassy productions. At the moment the Aldwych is housing "The Dominant Sex," the second most successful piece the Embassy has ever discovered. This theatrical plea for the dominance of men in married life was written by Mr. Michael Egan, the Embassy's press representative, who submitted it to Mr. Adams under a pseudonym. It is yet too early to say whether it will rival in popularity "Ten Minute Alibi," Mr. Anthony Armstrong's mystery play which, after being refused by 19 managers, had a run of more than 800 consecutive performances in central London when presented by Mr. Adams.

Among other notable Embassy productions may be included a revival of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings," in which Miss Flora Robson gave a remarkable performance as the white girl who married a Negro. She was movingly supported by Mr. Paul Robeson, and the play proved very popular when it was transferred to the Piccadilly. Only one degree less successful was an adaptation of Mr. Hugh Walpole's novel, "The Cathedral." The applause which this adaptation received filled Mr. Walpole with such enthusiasm for the theater that he immediately wrote an original play, which the Embassy produced. It turned out, however, to be the Embassy's only spectacular failure, for it failed to survive even the 16 performances which are the minimum run of a London repertory play.

Though it has not discovered any new player of outstanding merit, the Embassy, which has added to its activities a school of acting, has often availed itself of the services of players whose reputation is already established. Thus in its current revue, "Let's Go Gay," may be seen Miss Magda Kun and Mr. Steve Geray, two Hungarian artists of considerable repute. They are responsible for most of the best moments in the entertainment, Mr. Geray being especially amusing, though the best joke of the piece comes from Mr. Rex Evans, the exceedingly rotund and very suave compère of the show. For the rest, it is chiefly made up of dancing, which is not perhaps always quite up to the standard which Londoners expect in this department of the drama.

Coming to Colonial

By Talbot

Esther Junger
Dancer in the Theater Guild's Musical Revue, "Parade," Which Opens Next Monday Evening.

Harriman Demands Freedom for Business

(Continued from Page 1)

government expenditures should be reduced.

Alternative Cotton Plan

The cotton and textile industry came in for much of Mr. Harriman's attention and he suggested payment of "a parity bonus" on the domestically used cotton crop to permit export of the balance of the crop at world prices. He also suggested that a sales tax might be a fairer method than a processing tax for financing crop reduction, and called attention to proposals of one group of manufacturers for a federal export bounty of $35 per bale for cotton woven into cloth and sold abroad.

But the major interest in Mr. Harriman's speech was the marshaling of statistics indicating the huge backlog of potential capital goods demand, and specific indices of recovery in two years' experience with the New Deal. Mr. Harriman cited the following as "favorable business factors":

Better Business Straws

Unemployed—March, 1933—12 to 13,000,000; January, 1935—7,000,000 to 8,000,000.

Return to Investors—An increase of dividends by $400,000,000 between 1933 and 1934.

Exports increased more than 32 per cent—Imports by more than 15 per cent. Index number of business activity rose in 1934 from 73 to 85.

Banking—A sound banking structure has been set up tending to the ultimate goal of a single system.

Private Debt Refunding—March, 1934, refundings were only $12,500,000, while March, 1935, were over $112,000,000, with interest rate almost 1 per cent lower. "This indicates to my mind," he said, "that business has accepted the provisions of the amended securities act."

Farmers "Sitting Pretty"

Agricultural Prospects—These have "seldom been better than at the present time." Surpluses have disappeared; soil and rain conditions are generally "excellent." "There is a prospect of large crops and good prices for the year 1935."

Government Spending — Though the chamber opposed the full $4,000,000,000 work relief item, he said, "it cannot be doubted" that it will greatly stimulate business during the next fiscal year.

Freedom From War Threat—Unlike European countries, America is free from the threat of war. He strongly urged amendment of America's neutrality laws to prevent the country being drawn into a war in the future.

For Huge Spending

Capital Goods—Deferred depreciation "in structure and machinery for production, transportation and distribution" by July 1, 1935, will amount to over $20,000,000,000. Deferred railway maintenance at 1931 traffic levels would require $600,000,000," while "our railroads can easily spend $1,000,000,000 a year for maintenance and improvements."

New investments in highways "should proceed at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year." New motor vehicles, he said, entirely distinct from replacement of cars, will amount to another sum of the same size. Obsolescence of the 25,000,000 motor vehicles now on the road should require expenditures of $3,000,000,000.

Construction — "America," Mr. Harriman said, "should build 1,000,000 homes a year for the next 10 years, at a cost of between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000.

And on the Other Hand

Against these items on what Mr. Harriman called the "credit" side, he listed unfavorable business factors, chiefly covering business uncertainty arising from legislative activity, and the unbalanced federal budget.

"The New Deal," he said, "has attempted much that is good, but it has tried to do too much in too short a time. It has forgotten that gradual growth and development is the law of life, and that great changes should come through the evolution of human experience."

The four "essentials of recovery," he cited were:

(1) An assurance that Congress would adjourn soon, and thereafter that major reform measures would await a real revival of industry;

(2) An international stabilization of currencies;

(3) "A strong assurance that further devaluation of the dollar will not be used as a measure to restore prices," and

(4) "Assurances of a definite and drastic reduction of Government expenditures after the present emergency appropriations have been spent."

Same Trouble in Canada

At the opening session with Mr. Harriman, A. O. Dawson, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, discussed the "Relation of Government to Business in Canada," while Forney Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., talked on "The Spirit of American Business." Mr. Dawson deplored growing interference of government in business in Canada.

"Given confidence on the part of business," he said, " we shall see business itself absorb the responsibility of recovery."

C. B. Ames of the Texas Company, who was chairman of the White Sulphur Springs business conference and of the continuing committee that grew out of it, said:

"The people have tired of the bungling effort of Washington bureaucracy to regiment American business. The effort to impair the rights of the states; the efforts to concentrate power in Washington; the effort to enlarge the authority of the President; the effort to bypass the Constitution have challenged the foundation of our constitutional system."

Hopkins Notifies Illinois It Must Assist on Relief

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP) — Police guards were posted at Chicago relief stations yesterday and most of the 9800 employees of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission were cut off the pay roll as a result of the agency's financial collapse.

Capt. Daniel Gilbert, chief of the uniformed police, assigned patrolmen to the IERC headquarters and 11 relief offices here to preclude any violence that might crop out with the cessation of normal relief activities tonight.

Some 1150 of the 5500 employees in Chicago were retained, however, to administer emergency services and dole out bare necessities to the 600,000 Cook County clients. Their work will be financed for the next week by $1,200,000 provided by the county after the federal machine found its treasury empty. About 800 of the staff here will be required to maintain the transient shelters.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 30—Whether or not it's due to political maneuvering by either the state government or federal relief authorities, or both, the relief financing situation in Illinois has reached a deadlock.

And as a result there appears a real danger that relief recipients may, after May 1, find themselves cut off from needed funds, establishing what it is believed would be a situation new in the nation's depression period relief history.

Washington has notified the Illinois authorities that further federal relief grants after May 1 will be contingent on a contribution by the state of $3,000,000 a month. The state, Gov. Henry B. Horner claims, has no money and must raise the required amount with new legislation. This new legislation, a proposed 1 cent increase in the state's 2 per cent occupational tax, even if approved, couldn't possibly go into effect until after May 1.

The tax increase, once before during this session turned down by the House, has passed the Senate and will come before the House for final action May 1. If it is passed it is expected that the ensuing income will provide about $26,000,000 of the needed $36,000,000 for the state's share of the relief fund.

Cook County, including Chicago, has arranged to continue its relief work for several days more through money voted by the Cook County board.

Fear that Mr. Hopkins will shut off relief money in Illinois is called "preposterous," by Republican legislators. Washington, they say, appreciates the political power of the Democratic machine here and, with an eye to the 1936 election, wouldn't think of handicapping its campaign by incurring enmity in Illinois.

Equal Textile Wages Proposed by Green

(Continued from Page 1)

take the initiative in inducing the textile industry to adopt modern merchandizing methods such as prevail today in newer types of industry.

Danger of Bankruptcy

The Governor reported that 22 textile mills had been shut down in Rhode Island in the last six years with 18 permanently closed. Even more important is the necessity of keeping out of bankruptcy the mills now in operation, he declared.

The Governor entered the hearing room dramatically with a telegram in his hand which he had just received advising him that because of the crisis in the industry, the Lawton Spinning Mills of Woonsocket, with 125,000-spindle capacity, had closed down permanently. Yesterday afternoon Governor Green gave a personal report on the situation to President Roosevelt.

Appearing with the Rhode Island Governor today were Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers; Harry H. Burton, general manager, Lonsdale Company, Providence; Lawrence E. Richmond, president, Crompton Company, Providence; Hugh F. McColl, president, and Richard B. Wharton, executive secretary, Providence Chamber of Commerce, and Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council.

The conferences are being held behind closed doors because the Cabinet group feels that the industrialists will speak more freely if the press is not listening.

New England Mills Defended From Charge Of Obsolescence

Three of four recommendations made by Governor Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island before the President's Cabinet textile investigating committee in Washington today, were seen by New England textile manufacturers as "unnecessary and beside the point."

Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers attacked the three points with one word—"showmanship." Hesa id he believed a special Federal Government expert commission to aid in the erorganization of the capital structure of the industry within a given State as outlined by Governor Green to be out of the question.

"By the time they get another investigating committee under way, there would be no time left to save the large number of mills already considering liquidation, but only holding on until this present hearing is concluded," said Mr. Fisher.

Extension of Cotton Exports Urged by Southern Senator

Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, known for his more than 30 years in the Senate as "Cotton Ed," gives his views on the cotton problem in the following article, written for the Associated Press.

By Senator Ellison D. Smith

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WASHINGTON, April 30 — We might as well understand now that we have got to take immediate steps to provide for the export of American cotton on a profitable basis. Temporary expedients such as crop control are all right and necessary, but in the very nature of the case temporary. If we intend to hold our place in the world as to cotton we have got to work out some definite plan.

We hear a great deal about foreign production taking the place of American production of cotton. I do not think the American public understands what per cent of the world cotton America produces. I would like to give some figures.

Start with 1930. The total world production that year was 25,000,000 bales of which America made 14,000,000. In 1929 the world production was 26,000,000 bales of which America made 14,500,000. In 1928 world production was 25,000,000 bales of which America made 14,000,000.

Half of World Production

In 1927 world production was 23,000,000 bales of which America made 13,000,000. The world production in 1926 was 28,000,000 bales of which America made 18,000,000 and in 1925 the world production was 26,000,000 bales of which America made 16,000,000.

These typical years show that America makes more than 50 per cent of all world cotton.

Now of the amount exported, which of course was consumed outside America, from 1930 back to the years I have enumerated the average American production was around 14,500,000 bales of which we exported on the average 8,000,000 bales a year.

China's Output Omitted

Therefore, deducting the 6,000,000 bales from the average world production of 26,000,000 bales, there are left for foreign consumption 20,000,000 bales of which 20,000,000 bales America furnished 8,000,000 bales.

It also must be taken into consideration that of the world production averaging 26,000,000 bales a year, China is credited with something like 2,000,000 bales. Now, this is a mere estimate because no China cotton is exported or commercialized, therefore there are no dependable statistics of what she produces and consumes. Therefore, China production should be left out.

Now, in a word, consumption of cotton outside America being 20,000,000 bales and American production half of this foreign consumption, it is not likely that they will find a substitute, that is, a country or countries producing in a few years from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales of cotton to replace American production.

It is an amazing thing that total spindles of the world is 162,000,000 of which total America has only 33,000,000.

Only Fifth of Spindles

America produces more than half of all the cotton of the world and yet has about one-fifth of the spindles. Great Britain has 55,000,000 spindles as against our 33,000,000, and yet Great Britain has no direct control over production of any cotton, although she does have indirect control over Indian production.

Japan, that does not produce a bale of cotton, has about 8,000,000 spindles. France and Germany, with about 11,000,000 spindles each, have nearly as many combined as America.

The natural deduction from this is that on account of our high protective tariff, the American cotton manufacturer did not find it so profitable to compete with the world. He therefore confined himself to the production of cloth for domestic consumption because of the protection guaranteed him by the protective tariff.

Therefore we have only spindles enough to manufacture for domestic consumption while the balance of the world that does not produce cotton manufactures the unprotected raw material for the benefit of the enormous markets of the world.

The South has the waterpower. The cotton grows right by the banks of the river furnishing the power. She has the climate and the skill.

Arizona Wins Out In Its Controversy Over Parker Dam

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court today refused to prohibit Arizona from interfering with the construction of Parker Dam on the Colorado River. The court denied the permanent injunction asked by the United States.

State militia were called out and martial law was declared last November to halt the work which began on the Colorado River, near Boulder Dam, in September.

Arizona, which bitterly opposed additional rights to Colorado River construction of Boulder Dam, wants water.

The United States, which sought the injunction, contended the State was obstructing it in the exercise of constitutional authority over navigable streams and irreparable damage would be sustained if continued.

A $25 annual registration fee imposed by Georgia on motor vehicles operated within the state was sustained.

The tax was challenged by the Aero Mayflower Transit Company of Indianapolis, which engages in interstate transportation of furniture.

The court held the fact that certain motor vehicles hauling agricultural and dairy products, logs, public school teachers and children were exempt from the fee did not make the law invalid.

The court ruled that a patent of the Stelos Co., Inc., of Delaware, on a method of repairing runs had not been infringed by the Hosiery Motor-Mend Corporation, the Kayser Hosiery Motor-Mend Corporation and Julius Kayser & Company, of New York.

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ARMOUR'S Corned Beef HASH 1 Lb Tin 19c
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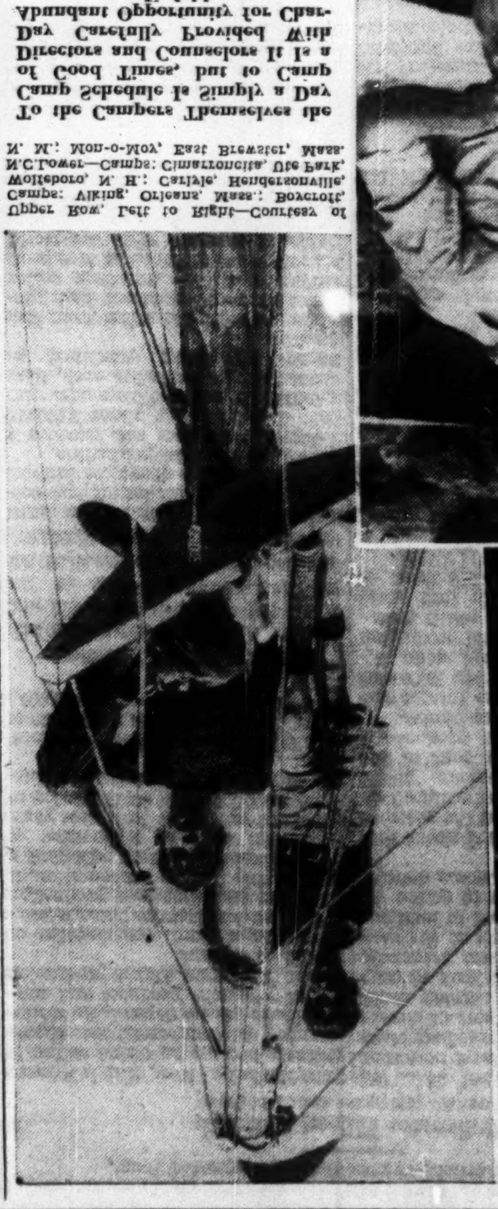
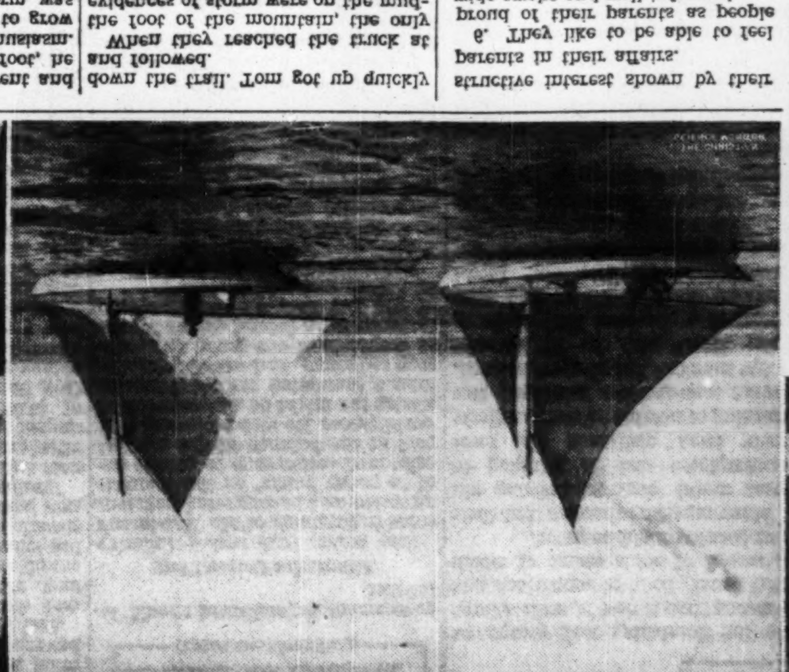
Schools—Colleges
Home Study

A Day in Camp—With Good Campers in the Making

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page





To the Campers Themselves the Camp Schedule Is Simply a Day of Good Times, but to Camp Directors and Counselors It Is a Day Carefully Provided With Abundant Opportunity for Character Unfoldment

Upper Row, Left to Right—Courtesy of Camps: Viking, Orleans, Mass.; Boycroft, Wolfeboro, N. H.; Carlyle, Hendersonville, N.C. Lower—Camps: Cimarroncita, Ute Park, N. M.; Mon-o-Moy, East Brewster, Mass.

Footnotes To a Camp Schedule

Counselor Describes Typical Happenings

By Jeannette Learoyd

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sun had come up from behind the purple mountains two hours ago, and the lake under the pines shone gold. On a rock jutting out from the shore a young girl stood and raised a bugle to her lips. The notes of reveille broke the morning quiet. Lowering her bugle, the girl stood motionless and listened as the echo resounded around the lake, as suddenly the notes of another bugle drowned the echo of hers. It was the reveille of the brother camp across the lake.

"The last one up sweeps up!" went the cry along the tent line, and campers pulled on their bathing suits squealing as the dew-dampened wool met their skin. When the life savers reached the dock and the whistle blew, the water became dotted with the yellow, red, and blue caps which signified the aquatic skill of the campers.

"There go those two imps again!" cried one of the life savers as two blue caps raced through the water out toward the raft. One! Two! Three! the instructor blew her whistle sharply. The dip was over, and with a great splashing the campers ran from the lake save for the two blue caps still racing toward the raft. "I won! I won today!" one of them shouted breathlessly. Another shrill blast from the whistle sounded across the lake. The two girls swam to shore, where the instructor was waiting for them. "This cannot happen again. You will have to go back to the red cap class until you prove that you deserve the blue."

"But we can swim out to the raft easily. It wasn't dangerous for us," one of the girls said.

Obedience

"When you learn obedience in the water you will be good swimmers—not until then. You have forfeited this morning's swim. After that I advise you to start working on your life saving tests. You have much to learn from them."

It might be expected that the two girls walking toward their tents would resent the instructor's remarks, and her deprivation of their morning swim, but they said nothing. Their admiration for her made the reprimand a humiliation, and their silence was the grieved silence of having caused displeasure.

During the half hour of clean-up after breakfast, there arose a great commotion in one of the tents, and the counselor arriving on the scene was very nearly the victim of a flying broom. "I'm sick of sweeping every morning!" Mary Marsh cried angrily. "They say I'm always the last one up and I have to. But it's a lie. I don't have to and I won't! Peggy always does the easiest job, emptying the waste basket, what's that to sweeping? It's time she did it for a change. It's not fair for me to do the hardest job every day."

"It's How You Do It"

The counselor began to make her bed. "Why don't you try to do it well?" she asked quietly. "The job isn't the important thing—it's how you do it. You might like it if our tent ever won inspection, and I'd advise you to pick up the broom. You've only 10 more minutes."

Mary was sweeping sullenly when the counselor left the tent and went to the camp director's cabin.

"If you haven't chosen anyone to read this morning's service, may I ask Mary Marsh to do it? And may I make the reading selection?" she asked.

"Certainly," the director answered, handing her the book.

Out on the point beneath swaying birches Mary Marsh sat on the council rock and read the page on "Co-operation" that her counselor had chosen for her. During the songs that ensued she did not look toward the faces of her tent mates, because she feared the mockery that might lie there, and because the voice of mockery within her was almost more than she could bear.

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The bench in the craft house soon became littered with the unfinished work of the day before, hammered silver bracelets, tooled leather, carved animals, and water colors. Outside the steps of the house were lined with campers chatting over their work. A little dark girl standing on a stepladder tacked a curtain made of sheets to the outside wall of the house, and another girl with a half finished clay bowl in her lap sat on a stump near by and watched the proceedings.

"Look, Bobby," called the girl on the stump, holding out her unfortunate clay object for the counselor's inspection, "it doesn't look anything like a bowl. I can't do it. It's much too hard. I didn't come to camp to learn how to make things anyway, because I never could learn and I don't believe I ever shall. I don't like this sort of thing. It's silly. It's for old ladies."

"The sides need rounding up," the counselor said, ignoring her remarks. "You've done it very nicely here and if you've done it in one place you can do it all around. See, like this," and the counselor molded the clay for a moment. "You'll get on with a little working," she encouraged. But the girl on the stump did not work. She still sat with the bowl in her lap watching the counselor and the girl on the stepladder.

Help From Another Source

"Oh, I'm glad you've come," cried the little girl, running down the ladder, "because I'm stuck now. I wish I could draw, but I can learn, don't you think? I've got the most wonderful idea for the scenery. Look! We can make those mountains and the lake below," she cried, pointing toward the natural scenery, "only instead of having the house on one side we can have a tree. And then we can make big stumps and mushrooms out of cardboard for the elves to hide behind. Can we do that?"

"Good idea, Margie," the counselor said enthusiastically. "Of course, we can," and she took a piece of brown from the box of colored chalk. When she had drawn in the outline of a large oak tree, she handed a piece of purple chalk to Margie: "Starting here, trace the outline of the mountain tops across the sheet, and then fill them in with purple. I'll come back when you get to the lake."

"Thank you, Bobby. And do you really think I can ever learn to draw and paint so I can make scenery by myself? Sometimes we have plays at home, but they always say I'm not an artist, so I can never make any. But I think that if I work at it like anything, maybe I can."

"I know you can. You can learn anything if you work at it, and if you have ideas. And you have," Bobby answered and started away toward the steps of the craft house.

As she passed the camper sitting on the stump, she noticed the girl was working assiduously on her clay bowl. "Good work, old girl," she said, and smiled as she entered the craft house, thinking how important these campers were to each other, and sometimes quite unknowingly.

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The green canoes resting on their racks shone in the sun. Peggy thought there was something very beautiful and exciting about them even out of water, and she examined the brown monograms which she had painted on their bows the day before. Filled with pride, she had a feeling that the canoes really belonged to her in some way. "Ready, Dottie?" she called to the girl under the bow as she reached up to grasp the gunwales. "O. K.," Dottie said, and they lifted the canoe from its rack. Peggy ran to fetch the paddles and returned to find Dottie resting on the thwart of the canoe they had deposited on the bank. "Oh, Dottie," she cried, "get up! You know you shouldn't sit in a canoe on shore!"

"What difference does it make? I don't think it does the canoe any harm, and besides it doesn't belong to me."

"But it does! I mean it does for the summer. And even if it didn't, going around ruining canoes is an awful thing," Peggy cried, wounded to the point of anger. Then she was silent for a moment. "Why don't you take your canoe test today? We could go out together more often and you could do it all right."

"Do you think I could?"

"Sure, easy. I'll ask Robbie. I know he'll let you."

"Thanks, I'd like to——"

When the swimmers came down to the dock and Peggy waited for the whistle to go in, she felt glad that Dottie was to take her test today. "She'll feel different about a canoe when she can handle one alone," she decided.

Fear Overcome

Three rowboats manned by life savers circled around the dock and the raft beyond where the advanced swimmers practiced their dives and strokes. Inside a roped section near the shore the intermediates swam, and the non-swimmers grasped the dock, creating a great splashing with their kicking. But there were two girls in yellow caps who hung back near the shore, too timid to venture into water above their knees. One of the instructors approached them and taking them by the hand she led them into water up to their shoulders. "I'm so afraid of getting my head under," one of the girls said.

"You wouldn't mind putting your head under in a bathtub, would you?" the instructor asked.

"No, but that's different," the girl answered.

"Not at all. You'll see. We'll all look to the right and breathe in. Now look down at the water and hold your breath. Now look back to the right and let it out. Simple, isn't it? Now we'll do the same thing, only instead of looking down at the water, we'll put our face in the water and imagine it's a bathtub."

During almost the entire swimming period, the two girls practiced this exercise so that when the instructor returned they had mastered the co-ordination. "So you're the girls who mind getting their heads under water!" she exclaimed, and they all laughed gaily.

"I never thought I'd dare, but the water doesn't get in your nose much, does it?" one of the girls cried proudly.

"Of course not. It's only a rumor. You'll feel as safe in the water as you do on land if you keep on this way," the instructor commended.

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A truck filled with singing boys drove away from the main lodge of the brother camp, bound for the foot of Mt. Baldface. "It's an exciting climb," the old campers said: "big rocks at the top and wild as anything." As soon as the truck reached the foot, a great shouting and clanking of canteens arose as the boys formed an orderly group and waited for their leader to give the signal to start. "Don't race, and don't lag. Keep an even pace," the leader called as they started up the damp woods path.

They inhaled the fragrance of damp earth and moss. They ran their hands along the smooth, shining birch trunks. They listened to the songs of birds and the agreeable sloshing of their feet in the wet stretches of earth. They wondered at the huge fungi that seemed to be made of red and orange and brown-shaded velvet. So beautiful and so strange. Because no one seeing the clear green of Emerald Pool could miss the experience of going into it, they stopped for a swim, and Dick Adams, the camp diver, went off the top of the high cliff that rose from the water—like a swallow that had swooped down from the sky.

New Experiences

When they reached the timber line, the top of the mountain, the surrounding mountains, the fields and villages below suddenly burst upon them like a new and unknown land. It was an exalted feeling, witnessing what they had achieved. They built fires and cooked their noonday meal, which despite the smoke and dirt had never been quite so savory.

The rocks were "big," and the top was "wild," with only a crude stick to mark it, but they touched the stick with awe. And when the leader suggested they take a different and more difficult trail to the foot, he was met with cheers of enthusiasm.

Half way down, it began to grow dark and they knew a storm was coming. They had passed the timber line into the woods but there was no hope of reaching the bottom before the rain broke. The woods were like night, the branches swayed above their heads, the leaves whirled in the wind, and at last the rain drove down. The torrent did not last, the black cloud rolled off, but the trail was left drenched and slippery. There were rocks and boulders to climb over and mud to fall into below. No one escaped it.

Tom Prichard was at the end of the line with Dave Wallace, an old and seasoned camper. Tom was wet, covered with mud, and all he could think of was how tired and how very thirsty he was. He tripped over some roots and fell sprawling in the mud. "Dave," he said, bursting into tears, "I can't get up. I just can't go any further, and I—I'm so thirsty!"

"Come along, old boy. Of course you can get up. I'm terribly thirsty, too. We'll have a drink from my canteen. I've got enough," he said, shaking it and handing it to Tom.

"Forget It"

There was very little water, hardly enough for one, and before Tom realized he had drunk it all. But he said nothing as he handed the canteen back, wondering what would happen when Dave discovered there was no water. To his surprise, Dave held the canteen to his lips and pretended to drink. "Fine stuff, water," Dave said as he strapped the canteen to his back and started down the trail. Tom got up quickly and followed.

When they reached the truck at the foot of the mountain, the only evidences of storm were on the mud-smeared boys, who laughed at their grotesque appearance, and sang and cheered even louder than before.

"Dave," Tom said, taking him aside when they reached camp, "thanks. You're a great guy."

"Forget it. You're all right yourself," Dave answered.

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There was no call for council fire save for the sun going down behind the mountains, a silent and glamorous signal. The girls on one side of the lake and the boys on the other quietly took their seats in the ring, and the fire was lighted as the shadows deepened. They sang songs, the log of the day was read, and a period was devoted to discussion and games. At last there was a final song, and they stood in silence by the light of the fire as the Call to Quarters blew.

After the campers had gone to their tents, the counselors lingered in the council ring and discussed their problems and management with the director, until finally they too stood in silence watching the dying embers. For the sun had gone down behind the purple mountains two hours ago, and the lake under the pines shone silver. A girl had come to a rock on the shore, and the notes of taps hushed the camp. Lowering her bugle, the girl stood motionless and listened as the echo resounded around the lake as the notes of another bugle drowned the echo of hers—the taps of the brother camp.

Making Friends of Our Parents

Group Takes Up Question Put by the Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE TOLD you at a former meeting of the Round Table that we had a sheaf of letters from a Monitor Study Group in Chicago, The Social Forum. This group discussed our questions published in this column March 12, and a letter reporting the high points of the discussion of each question was sent in by the reporter chosen to take care of each subject. Here is one of the letters. (The names are fictitious.)

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Dear Editor:

The following is a summary of the discussion in our group on the question, "What can you say that will help parents to understand young people better?"

This question was read by The Social Forum, a group of 50 young people that meets to discuss and study the articles and ideas that appear in The Christian Science Monitor. The questions were printed on the Education Page March 12, 1935.

"If we could make our parents more our confidants," suggested Helen, "I think they could learn to get our viewpoint better, and have more trust in us. I've noticed that my mother has had to ask me about the good times I've had. Perhaps if I told her about my daily experiences more, she would learn about the problems I have, and understand me better."

"If parents would only realize that sons and daughters in their late teens and early twenties are capable of thinking for themselves, and that harrassing criticism doesn't really remove the obstacles of young people, or make them understand!" lamented Bill.

"Some of our mothers could help us more if they could realize how 'smother love' keeps back their sons and daughters—how it doesn't give people our age a chance to think for ourselves and to gain the experience we need in solving problems for ourselves," added Don.

"Yes, and maybe if parents, and mothers especially, could keep from playing favorites, from paying too much attention to any one person in the family . . .," put in Harry.

"I find that when I tell my mother what I've been doing it really makes things easier for me. It makes me happier and it makes her happier. And I know that is why we get along so well together," Elaine said, mindful of the parents' side.

Another one of the group suggested that parents ought to keep up more with new things—with modern inventions, modern methods, the real news of the day, the discoveries of new thought, and so on. Then certainly they could have a more tolerant attitude toward the bursts of opinion with which youth so shocks its parents.

Jack pointed out still another angle when he told of how his mother's being interested in his schooling and finding out first-hand how he was being taught, helped him to get a more thorough-going education. He cautioned, though, that unless it is gone about unobtrusively, it is very embarrassing to a fellow in his teens to have his mother taking too good care of him!

To sum up more in terms of the question, "What can you say that will help parents to understand young people better?" our group brought out in one way or another the following points:

1. Young people feel the need of having their parents understand them.
2. They are likely, as they grow older, to resent being told what to do, the when, why and how, concerning their personal affairs. They want to be treated as if they were old enough to think things out—as they feel they are.
3. They suffer under possessive "smother love."
4. They like being treated equally with other members of the family.
5. They are grateful for constructive interest shown by their parents in their affairs.
6. They like to be able to feel proud of their parents as people wide awake and well informed.
7. They are eager for close parent-son or parent-daughter companionships that are based on tolerance.
8. They realize that they should show an interest in their parents that is loving and tolerant to the same degree that they want parents to show it toward them.
9. They feel that young people should express a more wholesome, thoughtful criticism and appreciation of "home," instead of, as is sometimes the case, a close-mouthed silence or eruptions of pent-up emotion over real or imaginary injustices.

We of the Social Forum believe that the discussion of this whole question has helped us to see both ourselves and our parents more objectively, and therefore to see the wisdom of going more than half way in meeting the problem of attitude that concerns our parents and us. The Social Forum hopes that the above discussion will be of some value to the editor.

(Mr.) R. K. for The Social Forum.

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We are convinced that constructive discussion of some of these modern social questions will help us all. The Round Table is yours. We hope you will bring to it the questions that interest you. How can your chairman help you? Will you tell us?

Millicent J. Taylor,
Chairman.

Holiday Visits Across Borders

Children of Europe Building Friendships

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

DURING these spring holidays, 50 boys from Wycliffe College are visiting Italy and Sicily by the express permission of Signor Mussolini, and 30 young Germans drawn from all social classes have come to Bryanstone School, Blandford, to join a similar English party in a three-weeks "Work Camp." The campers spend three hours a day working on the school grounds with the rest of the time given over to recreation, discussions and excursions. The cost to each camper will be 50 shillings for the three weeks.

The camp is the fourth of its kind held in 12 months. The earlier ones, located near Hamburg, in Thuringia, and in Bavaria respectively, created such a favorable impression in England that Jochen Benemann, the founder and leader of the camps, was invited to speak at the Young Public Schoolmasters Conference, Harrow, and at a number of the public schools, and was offered Bryanstone School for his next effort.

During the corresponding holidays last year, school groups of 10 to 15 boys or girls each, between the ages of 15 and 18, were invited to spend a fortnight in Holland, staying one week at the school hostel at Doorn (Het Maarten-Maartens Huis) and one week in Dutch homes.

A similar but larger movement has its headquarters at "The Chantry," an old Georgian mansion near Ipswich, England, where in the last two summers nearly 800 young people of 11 countries spent holidays of a month or a fortnight. "The Chantry" is indeed becoming an institution. It already has a magazine, and "Chantry Clubs" are being formed in various countries to maintain the spirit of open-minded contact between all nations which reigns during these delightful holiday meetings. During 1935 there will be a one month's senior holiday in June, for young men and women from 18-30 years of age, and four holidays of a fortnight during July and August for girls and boys between 15 and 18. Full particulars can be obtained from Miss Jean Swift, the Chantry, Ipswich.

The spirit of international friendship has been at work among children in the Balkans as well. Twenty Bulgarian boys and girls have spent a summer in a holiday camp at the Roumanian seaside resort of Agigea, and at the same time a similar group of Roumanians were sent to the sea at Varna, Bulgaria. The Mayor of Sofia visited his young fellow-countrymen in Roumania and explained to them that the whole idea had originated with the Mayor of Bucharest. When about to leave the camp, the little Bulgarians sent an appealing message: "To our Albanian, Bulgarian, Grecian, Roumanian, Turkish and Yugo-Slav brothers and sisters," which closed with the words:

Next year we will ask the mayors of our capitals to gather together a larger number of children and send them to all the Balkan countries. We beg all Balkan children to make this request to their authorities, in order that we may meet children from all corners of the Balkans. By love and friendship between the children we will bring about love and friendship between the Balkan peoples. (La Française.)

No fewer than twelve European countries have established centers for international exchanges and School Journeys. The most highly organized of these centers is the Deutsche Pädagogische Auslandstelle at Berlin, which has a London branch—known as the Anglo-German Academic Bureau—at 75 Gower Street, London. The third Reich has continued and greatly developed the system of international contacts for youth which had been inaugurated under the second Reich, and visits are now interchanged with Bulgaria, Britain, France, Spain, Greece, the United States, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark. During 1934 Mr. Sven Knudsen of Boston, who has long managed visits of American boys to European homes, arranged a four weeks' visit to the United States and Canada for Scandinavians, Germans, Dutch, Hungarian and Swiss children.

In England there is no national center, but the School Journey Association, the Youth Hostel Association, the International Friendship Council and other bodies are active in the work, while many individual schools are making valuable contacts. Mill Hill School is especially cultivating Swedish friendship, but the general trend is to France, Belgium and Germany. Perhaps the most significant interchange is that carried on between Rugby School and the new "Leader" School at Neuzelle, an interchange which began with a holiday visit of Rugby boys to Potsdam last January, when they were present at the great rally of the Hitlerjugend from all over Germany. That two schools which send leaders to all parts of their respective dominions should form such a friendship has wide significance for the future.

O. P. TIMPSON

'Any Job' To Earn W

Offer Special Abilities, Suggests College D

Special to The Christian Science Mo

Morgantown, W.

ONE million high school gr ates go forth each Ju college, to employment o idleness. One hundred thousand lege graduates leave college puses each year.

The high school graduates, acc ing to recent reports of college agents, deans and advisers, are ing hard to find out how to fi a college course. They are writi college deans of men and dea women, to academic deans and partment heads, and to friend college and university campuse their letters they ask most ofte assurance of part-time employ during the coming school Sometimes they also ask about funds and scholarships.

I have received thousands of letters during the last decade. dom does the applicant state he can do. Generally he write am willing to do anything to my room and board." This, translated by a college directo employment, means: "I am specially qualified to repair mobiles or radios, do show- writing for stores, take a job a extra man in a barber shop Saturdays, or take dictation shorthand, transcribe my notes speed and accuracy and type 75 to 100 words a minute wi errors."

Any high school graduate, wh addition to meeting college ent requirements, is expert in an these vocations, greatly increase chance of obtaining some part- work during his college cours though few colleges will guara or even promise employment i vance of registration.

To Prospective College Stude

would make some suggestions. I believe that you are college m rial, and have a high school re to back up your belief, but re that you will have to help earn way, don't stay away because hav the funds or the fina backing for only one year or semester. In addition to prep in the subjects required for co entrance, secure skill and exp ence in vocational pursuits might have local value, like sh card writing, shorthand, the ing of some musical instrumen automobile repairing.

A fifth year in high school voted to purely vocational trai would, in some cases, pay rich dends for students who plan spend four years in college and or four years more in a professi school. If all you can do is on table and do odd jobs, don't pect the college employment partment to give you preference men and women who are alread college and on the waiting list jobs in the dormitory or the lege cafeteria.

Not a Question of "Pull"

I would like also to ask you n have politicians and others for w you have never worked write le in your behalf.

It isn't the extra work you that constitutes the objection. the futility of your method with average employment bureau. write your appeal on a post Don't write it with a pencil. misspell any words, and don't fa pay attention to the ordinary of capitalization, punctuation, paragraphing. Unity, coherence, emphasis on what types of work are qualified to do will be appr ated by college and university thorities in charge of employme

HARRY E. STO

Dean of Men, the West Virginia Univ

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The Home Forum

On Floral Evocations

IN A city far from my home, where my life was flowing smoothly, I stopped idly, on an afternoon promenade, before a florist's shop window, and was immediately transported, on the magic carpet of imagination, back to a garden I have made and which I love. What provoked this sudden and swift voyage was not an elaborate display of pretentious flowers, but a little pot, apparently put in a corner by accident, of a few simple spring blossoms. A mere handful of snowdrops was of far more significance to me than the hothouse blooms or the exotic importations of southern climes. In point of fact, the snowdrops were belated. But they sufficed to set vibrating chords of memory, and for the moment became the symbol of the countryside to which my heart most easily turns.

By this time the tiny white waxen petals, and their golden-flame companions, the crocuses, have already made way for the overrunning forget-me-not, which I deem to be the most delightful of all the early flowers when growing, as mine grow, in mauve masses on the banks of a French stream. The wild violet is, of course, a dainty flower, but its leaves are big and coarse, and its reputed modesty does not permit it to spread itself in thick clusters. The myosotis, which we call the forget-me-not, on the contrary, does not hide behind its foliage, and it smiles, in paler or darker hues (and perhaps the variation of colors is one of its chief charms) in the full light of day, innumerable and yet single, as a coral reef is single. It is this flower which gives me the greatest joy of all, for it is not only delicious in itself but is the timely messenger of summer days. Before it, come trooping heralds of spring, and after it, floods wave after wave of floral beauty, from the pinks and roses to the gladioli and chrysanthemums. It marks a date, neither too early nor too late, in the calendar; and it fills me, as it were, with its happy hopefulness, for a whole year. Were I to miss my annual rendezvous with the myosotis, I think I should feel the loss until the seasons had again revolved.

So THAT ONLY by indirect association did the potful of snowdrops send me swiftly off from the city in search of the Normandy garden of forget-me-nots. Yet as I experienced the evocation, it occurred to me that often flowers come to represent, for individuals as for peoples, a particular piece of land to which they are attached. The shamrock, for example, for an Irishman in whom the traditions of the home country are still strong, is not just a conventional symbol, but is the living quintessence of the homeland. It brings back to him sights and sounds of boyhood, or perhaps sights and sounds he has never seen or heard save through recitals of nurse or mother or through the medium of old songs, but which are nevertheless more vivid than the sights and sounds of the everyday scene around him. It may be that the fleur-de-lis with the disappearance of the French monarchy, no longer suffices to bring before the mind's eye of the average Frenchman the superb pageantry of a thousand years of history in brocade; but for me, as for many others, the name alone, stately and noble, starts unrolling a panorama of splendid images. Thus a red rose takes me back to youthful days in a rather drab and drear part of Lancashire. I cannot justify the relation of a red rose to Lancashire physically. It is only a bookish reminiscence of old unhappy far-off things and battles long ago. Maybe the emblem of the red rose linked itself in my juvenile brain to the team of cricketers who, on long summer days, defended the honor of the county in the leisurely field. Or, perhaps, the red rose pins itself to the buxom old regal lady whom I saw, in her carriage, on her way to the ceremonious opening of a ship canal. I am not sure whether the occasion had some connection with the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. I could easily look up the dates; but I deliberately refrain. The point is that, with or without reason, the red rose is, for me, part of my childhood, all Lancashire.

NOR CAN I see a fern leaf without being immediately transported to other scenes, among the English lakes, where I trudged over hills and down dales, with a long-bearded sea captain for companion, awed by his narratives and by his habitual Scriptural quotations. There, too, I first read, appropriately, Wordsworth and Coleridge, and realized how incomparably fitted for the poetic expression of thoughts and emotions is the English language. But I do not now mean to do more than indicate that for me a piece of fern contains a multitude of pictures, and that when I reflect on it, growing things are extraordinarily evocative of places, of phases of life.

Sacramento is, for me, contained in a yellow poppy, whose cup is filled to the brim with sunshine. It may well be that to others a yellow poppy would not mean as much as it means to me; but I cannot think of Sacramento without thinking of a yellow poppy filled with sunshine, nor shall I ever see a yellow poppy without thinking of Sacramento. And Santa Barbara, where I spent the pleasantest days, is summed up for me in one phrase spoken by my host: "We are obliged to dig up the arum lilies like weeds to prevent their encroachment." The old Spanish missions, the sun-baked walls of convents, the visions of loveliness from the hilltops, the warm waters nestling up to the beautiful beach, these are Santa Barbara, no doubt; but Santa Barbara is contained for me in an arum lily.

AND VIENNA? How shall I ever forget the lilac blossoms of the Wienerwald? Vienna may be—or rather have been, before its glory was taken from it—the opera, the bright uniforms of decorated officers, the parades of the Ring, the cafés in which one read the papers, scribbled poetry, and drank from cups which were crowned with cream. But first and last Vienna is for me a sprig of lilac. I have seen lilac growing in many countries of the world, but nothing will persuade me that lilac is not peculiarly and primarily the flower of Vienna. Paris, strangely enough, is a gardenia, doubtless because when I first really knew it I was in the foppish period when a gardenia was an indispensable adjunct to my attire. There is, I suspect, something slightly artificial in the appearance of the gardenia, something sophisticated, which had its counterpart in a certain Parisian society at the time. However this may be, the gardenia, exquisite flower, though now, I presume, demoted, remains for me essentially Parisian.

Why should a carnation recall Egypt? The story would doubtless prove uninteresting. Take it that, by a special mental process the Pyramids, and the Sphinx and the Nile are, perhaps for me alone, compressed into a carnation. Spain flaunts itself in a dahlia as I rediscovered the other day when rearranging my books. The country of New England is (I must repeat, for me) typified by beech woods, and Italy by olive trees. So I could make a circuit of the places I have lived in for longer or shorter periods, and always, there is one memory of them which comes back first—the sight and smell of a flower, of a fern, of a tree. As I write I am testing this statement. I think of a scene, of an epoch, and always it presents itself clad, as it were, in floral garments. It would seem that flowers play, in our lives, a part of which we are not always conscious. They are bringing in a jar of palm branches with their soft cats' paw shoots, to put on my table. I wonder whether these will some day be the symbol for me of the town in which I now write?

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Andalusian Dance

BLACK tress and high comb
And gay, swirling mantilla—
We applaud, señorita,
Your dance of Sevilla.

Now it's proud silhouette,
And now droll innuendo,
A stamp of your heel
Sets guitars in crescendo,
While your raised castañets
Click and whir for a long span—
We applaud, señorita,
Your dance Andalusian.

CLARA L. BAXTER

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POTTERY SELLER OF MULTAN, INDIA

FROM the time of man's discovery that baked clay was a fair substitute for gourds, the potter's wheel has rarely been idle. The people of early China and of other countries improved the ceramic art, learning methods of glazing and refining the clay. Great factories have since sprung up, huge furnaces have in many countries replaced the oven of dry mud; yet, to the races of the East, the potter is still one of the most important artisans of town or village life. With a pointed stick he forces his stone wheel to revolve and then, as it whirls, he thraves the shapeless mass into a graceful and useful form. If the result does not please him, he remakes it.

Jeremiah mentions "the potter's earthen bottle," which might well be of the type here shown; although, actually, this picture was taken in the Punjab, the Indian province of "five rivers." Note the variety of shapes and forms of the vessels displayed. The long-necked bottle would be useful to the traveler, for it would keep water clean as well as cool during a dusty journey. The small, teapot-like jars are used by Mohammedans when traveling, as the little spout enables the strict follower of Mohammed to obey the injunction in the Koran, that ablutions should be performed in running water.

The large jars are those that the women take to the wells to fill. Some have a hollowed-out dint, just near the outlet, and one at the side of the actual base. The carrier places the pitcher sideways on her head, fitting the lower dint firmly; then she places a second jar in the top hollow and is thus able to carry two and sometimes more pitchers at once. The flatter vessels are for millet, pulse or other foods. Food shops use them to display their wares.

In Lucknow, there are clay modelers who can model an entire figure in a few minutes. Sometimes, while a person is deciding on a purchase, the modeler will make an almost cinematographic series of models, showing the different expressions of the customer. Such work would be something of an artistic luxury, whereas the grisled old merchant in the picture sells only articles of utilitarian value. He sits in the sunlit doorway of his shop, waiting for custom. Often, as with other artisans, he receives an exchange of service or wares in place of monetary remuneration.

Although copper and brass are more favored for household utensils, the art of the pottery maker will always have a place in the life of India.

A Meeting Between Poet and Editor

WHITTIER'S emergence from rustic obscurity and introduction to the public form an interesting chapter in literary history. In the early summer of 1826, his elder sister, Mary, without his knowledge sent a poem called "The Exile's Departure" to the office of the Newburyport "Free Press," a paper edited by William Lloyd Garrison, to which the elder Whittier was a subscriber. The postrider left the poem lying on the floor near the door. With some misgivings the young editor began reading the manuscript; he had no doubt that the poem was one of the usual vapid outpourings of country rhymesters. Discovering merit in the poem he decided to print it. This was how William Lloyd Garrison chanced to discover John Greenleaf Whittier.

When the postrider delivered the paper, he threw it to the young poet, who was at the time engaged in mending a stone wall by the roadside. When he paused in his work to glance through the paper he caught sight in the "Poet's Corner" of the title of his own poem. His heart came into his mouth with surprise and joy, the blood tingling in his veins. His father reproving him for neglect of his duties, he resumed his labors. Again he paused to re-read the poem, but he merely looked at it vacantly, without seeing a word. He now secretly rejoiced that Mary had sent the poem; he only regretted that she had not sent a better specimen of his verses.

Soon the postrider told Garrison the name of the author. Accompanied by a woman, the editor went down to the farm, fourteen miles from Newburyport, to see his contributor. The young poet in working-day clothes, besmeared with dirt, was crawling at the moment under the barn in search of a hen that had stolen her nest. His sister came running up to him, shouting excitedly as she told him of his visitors. He stopped hunting the eggs, crept stealthily into the house, and changed his clothes, in his haste putting on a pair of trousers much too short for him. He then came into the room abashed and tremulous, but eager with anticipation. Neither he nor Garrison then realized what a turning-point in the annals of both American poetry and American politics this meeting in the humble kitchen would one day prove to be. Garrison, finding after a few words with the poet that his education was limited, assured him that he would have a career before him if this defect was remedied. When Whittier's father came in, the young editor tried to convince him of the need and value of scholastic training for his gifted son. But the old farmer, though proud of the boy's achievements, was obdurate; in fact he was altogether opposed to sending to school one so necessary to him on the farm. He explained to Garrison that he could not see any practical advantage in the boy's becoming a poet. Garrison could not answer the elder man's objections and politely took his departure.

Whittier soon sent Garrison a second poem, "The Deity." It appeared with a brief note by Garrison who, comparing him to Bernard Barton, the English Quaker poet, prophesied that he would achieve high rank in American letters. . . . Garrison designated the poem itself as a graphic sketch, manifesting true poetic genius. Before retiring as editor of the "Free Press" at the end of the summer, Garrison published altogether about a dozen poems by Whittier.—ALBERT MORDELL, in "Quaker Militant, John Greenleaf Whittier." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Heureux les miséricordieux"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA CINQUIÈME béatitude: "Heureux les miséricordieux; car ils obtiendront miséricorde," peut être considérée comme un aspect particulier de cette déclaration compréhensive faite par notre Maître (Matthieu 7:1): "On vous jugera comme vous jugez." En outre elle rappelle la divine administration de la justice que demande l'oraison dominicale: "Pardonne-nous nos offenses, comme aussi nous pardonnons à ceux qui nous ont offensés."

Que de fois nous avons affaire à l'injustice soit chez nous-mêmes soit chez les autres—à des fautes commises par nous, contre nous ou contre la société! On admet que la civilisation n'a point encore résolu le problème suivant: traiter avec sagesse les tendances criminelles de la race humaine de manière à mettre fin aux actes répréhensibles. Sous la loi mosaïque qui disait: "Œil pour œil et dent pour dent," il ne fallait ni s'attendre à la miséricorde ni faire miséricorde. Et nous devons admettre qu'aujourd'hui encore, on use souvent de représailles envers les malfaiteurs, comme en témoignent la législation criminelle et les codes tacites de la société.

Cependant le christianisme inaugura une morale plus élevée; si ce système était mis en pratique, il démontrerait la vraie manière de réformer le pécheur et de faire du bien à tous ceux qui administrent ainsi la justice. Notre Maître recommandait la miséricorde, qualité non seulement humanitaire, mais divine. Voici comment un dictionnaire définit la miséricorde: "Pardon, compassion ou mansuétude à l'égard d'un coupable qui ne s'attend point à être traité avec bienveillance par celui dont dépend son sort." C'est peut-être ainsi que les humains conçoivent la miséricorde; mais la miséricorde divine surpasse de beaucoup cette explication. Pour comprendre la miséricorde divine, il faut savoir ce que sont Dieu et l'homme, et connaître la nature irréelle du mal.

En révélant la vraie nature de Dieu et de l'homme, la Science Chrétienne a rendu au genre humain un service inappréciable; elle aide à réformer les pécheurs en montrant la nature du mal et de la miséricorde divine. A la page 329 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de cette Science, emploie cette rubrique marginale: "Erreur détruite, non pardonnée," en regard de laquelle elle écrit: "Le pardon de la grâce divine est la destruction de l'erreur." Cet énoncé correspond à l'un des Articles de foi de la Science Chrétienne, qui dit notamment (ibid., p. 497): "Nous reconnaissons que le pardon du péché par Dieu consiste dans la destruction du péché et dans l'intelligence spirituelle qui chasse le mal comme irréel." Ceci n'implique-t-il pas que pour être divinement miséricordieux, on doit posséder l'intelligence spirituelle qui peut voir l'irréalité du mal? Tel est bien le cas; mais pour comprendre et prouver l'irréalité du mal, il faut d'abord voir l'infinitude ou la totalité de Dieu, du bien.

Nous devons premièrement apprendre que Dieu est l'Amour infini et qu'Il a bien fait toutes choses. L'Amour ne saurait créer que ce qui est bon. Le premier chapitre de la Genèse ne déclare-t-il pas que "Dieu contempla ce qu'Il avait fait et il vit que cela était très bien"? Or Dieu qui est le seul créateur, a créé toutes choses; donc le mal et le péché n'ont ni place ni origine réelle dans cette création parfaite qui inclut tout. Et qu'en est-il de l'homme? Comme le déclare également la Genèse, l'homme est la ressemblance même de Dieu; il exprime seulement ce que Dieu est ou ce que Dieu connaît. Par conséquent le mal qui n'est ni en Dieu ni dans Son univers, ne fait point partie de l'homme. Comprendre cela, c'est être capable de voir le mal et le pécheur comme un concept erroné n'ayant ni réalité ni vérité.

Tel est le discernement spirituel qui dispense la miséricorde divine, détruit le péché et nous rend désireux d'affranchir les esclaves du péché plutôt que de punir le soi-disant pécheur. Cette bienveillance ou ce vrai pardon se fonde sur la loi divine de l'Amour infini; et quiconque parvient à ce niveau d'intelligence spirituelle non seulement exprime la miséricorde envers autrui, mais est lui-même affranchi du mal et de ses effets. Voir dans un cas donné la totalité de Dieu, l'être réel de l'homme, et l'irréalité du mal, cela n'implique-t-il pas qu'on voit cette vérité pour tous les hommes, y compris soi-même?

Néanmoins, voir l'irréalité du mal ne libère pas immédiatement toute l'humanité du péché et de ses effets. Il faut qu'une personne cesse de mal faire pour que le péché et les tourments qu'il entraîne s'effacent en ce qui la concerne. Dans l'article de foi déjà cité, Mrs. Eddy formule cette conclusion: "Mais la croyance au péché est punie tant que dure la croyance" (*Science et Santé*, p. 497). Donc aussi longtemps qu'un homme croit au péché et continue à pécher, la croyance au péché se punit elle-même.

La totalité de Dieu implique l'impuissance, voire même l'irréalité du mal: cette révélation, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, est accessible à tous et peut être comprise par tous, qu'il s'agisse du pire criminel ou de celui dont les torts sont minimes. Des milliers de personnes ont déjà prouvé dans leur vie l'effet libérateur et rédempteur de la miséricorde divine. Les habitudes pernicieuses, les défauts héréditaires, les dispositions coupables, les tendances criminelles—toutes ces choses et leurs pénibles effets ont pu être déracinés chez ceux qui ont saisi dans une certaine mesure la nature véritable de Dieu et de l'homme, et par conséquent l'irréalité du mal.

En vérité, les miséricordieux obtiendront miséricorde et seront bénis lorsque la portée spirituelle de cette béatitude sera comprise et la miséricorde démontrée.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

May Meadows

THE meadows sweep in tides of green;
Cool, green, the great hills roll.
The valleys flow with glint and sheen—
Spring beats across the shoal.

The backwash of May's tide sweeps in
To cover lanes and bogs.
Wade in the green May meadows; hear
The sea-rune of the frogs.

HELEN MARING

"Blessed are the merciful"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fifth beatitude, "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy," may be regarded as a specific aspect of our Master's inclusive pronouncement (Matthew 7:2), "With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged." And it is correlative with the divine administration of justice called for in the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

How continuously we are called upon to deal with wrongs in ourselves and others—wrongs committed by us, against us, and against society! And how to deal wisely with the criminal tendencies of the human race, so as to stop evil doing, is admittedly one of the unsolved problems of civilization. Under the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," mercy was neither to be expected or administered. And we must admit that in many cases retribution is still being meted out to wrongdoers, under the criminal laws of today, and in the unwritten codes of society.

With the advent of Christianity, however, came a higher system of ethics, which, if practiced, would demonstrate the true way to reform the sinner, as well as to bless all those who administer this order of justice. Our Master advocated mercy—mercy that is not merely humane, but divine. According to a dictionary, mercy means "forgiveness, or compassion and gentle treatment shown an offender, who expects no kindness from the one in whose power he wholly is." Such may be the human expression of mercy, but it does not include all that divine mercy comprehends. To understand divine mercy requires a knowledge of both God and man, and also of the unreal nature of evil.

Christian Science has rendered an invaluable service to mankind by its revelation of the true nature of God and of man, and has aided reform by showing the nature of evil and of divine mercy. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," under the marginal heading "Error destroyed, not pardoned," has written (p. 329), "The pardon of divine mercy is the destruction of error." This corresponds with one of the Tenets of Christian Science, which says in part (ibid., p. 497), "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal." Is it not clear, then, that to be divinely merciful demands a spiritual understanding that can see the unreality of evil? It does, but the unreality of evil can be comprehended and proved only by first seeing the infinitude—the allness—of God, good.

We must first learn that God is infinite Love, and that He made all things good. Love could make only that which is good. Is it not stated in the first chapter of Genesis that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"? And God, being the only creator, made all that was made; hence, evil and sin are without real origin and have no place in this all-inclusive good creation. And what of man? Man is the very likeness of God—so is it also stated in Genesis—expressing only what God is and knows. Therefore evil is no part of man because it is not in God, nor in His universe. To understand this enables one to see evil and the sinner as only a false concept, hence unreal, untrue.

This is the spiritual discernment that deals out divine mercy, that destroys sin and awakens the desire to free from sin, rather than to punish the so-called sinner. This kindness or forgiveness is based upon the divine law of infinite Love; and he who attains this altitude of spiritual understanding not only expresses mercy toward other offenders, but obtains for himself freedom from evil and the effects of evil. For does not seeing the truth of God's allness and man's real being, and the unreality of evil, in one case, involve seeing this for all humanity, including oneself?

This does not mean, however, that seeing evil's unreality thereby at once frees all humanity from sin and its effects. Sin and its tormenting effects are wiped out for each individual only as he ceases sinning. In the tenet above referred to (Science and Health, p. 497) Mrs. Eddy concludes, "But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts." Therefore, so long as the individual believes in sin and continues to sin, this belief in sin is self-punished.

The revelation of God's allness and of the powerlessness, yea, the unreality, of sin is available and understandable to all alike through Christian Science, even to the worst criminal, as to the least offender. Thousands have already proved the liberating and redeeming effect of divine mercy in their lives. Wrong habits, hereditary traits of character, sins of the disposition, criminal tendencies, have been eradicated, along with their tormenting effects, from the lives of those who have grasped, even in a degree, the true nature of God and man, and the consequent unreality of evil.

Truly the merciful shall obtain mercy, and be blessed, when the spiritual significance of this beatitude is understood and mercy demonstrated.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Now I Remember

NOW in May I remember
The little blue house on the mountainside
And the carved eaves
And the open door.

I remember the sound of hooves
On the goat-paths, and the cowslips
Growing golden by the sudden pools,
And the bluets lavish
In the fields.
An icy stream leaping a cliff
In a pink cloud of foam at sunrise
And snowflowers growing on the north slope
Come to my mind;
And the pointed treetops of the fir forest
Rising out of the mist.
I can see the white church in the town,
And the red shawls
Of the village girls in the marketplace.
I have known the stir of spring at noon,
The silence of the evening star,
The snowy splendor of the moon.

Now in May I remember.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

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and
HEALTH
With
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by
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Home Building

Tools and Gadgets—To Give the Lawn a Neat Shave

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

When Chasing a Lawn Mower

Enthusiasm Runs High Only If Equipment Is Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albuquerque, N. M.

THERE is something a little exciting, something that borders on an Event, about the season's first lawn mowing. Indeed the first mowing, when the lawn is a newly made one, is an occasion that is anticipated with something of the same enthusiasm with which young parents greet a first-born's initial tooth. But just as Junior's second molar is seldom the cause of the same rejoicing that greets the early incisors, so enthusiasm for lawn mowing is likely to wane with the season. As the warmth of the weather increases the man who mows the lawn rejoices in all the devices that can be furnished him as aids in the tasks of the yard, mowing, trimming, and watering.

Sometimes a very simple adjustment of the family lawn mower is all that is necessary to make the matter of keeping the grass trim a less irksome task for the man who mows the lawn. If the head of the house is a handy man in his own right, doubtless he will make these adjustments as a matter of course. But, in cases where the man who must mow the lawn is baffled by even the simplest of mechanical devices, it is well to have someone who understands such things go over the machine before the first mowing becomes necessary. Have him see that any needed sharpening or repair work is done and that the lawn mower is put into the best condition possible for the oncoming season.

Cheering Up the Lawn Mower

Sometimes it is quite as important to have a professional repair man go over the machine in order to discover what does not need to be done as to render more positive service. I know an otherwise competent citizen who started the summer wrong because he, simply on the assumption that sharpening was necessary whether or not the lawn mower seemed to need it, attempted to sharpen a self-sharpening machine.

Once the lawn mower has been put into good shape, regular oiling should enable it to remain rustless and easy to run. But it is important that the oiling be done regularly, and preferably as often as once a week. Regular treatment is valuable in removing old oil that, left in the machine, will gum up the bearings and working parts.

Of course, if your lawn mower is so antiquated that even the best of treatment and repairs cannot put it in really good working order, a new machine is indicated. Mowers of many sizes with various features—such as silence—and of considerable price range are available; but certainly if your lawn area is of more than pocket handkerchief size, it will pay in the long run to buy a good machine. There are on the market lawn mowers guaranteed for life-time service. Some of the best of them are unbreakable, made of steel cast solid, with ball bearings that are self-adjusting.

Blades Important

It is well to remember, in purchasing your mower, that the blades are the real working parts of the machine and that it is unwise to attempt economy if the efficiency of the blades has been lowered in order to make the machine inexpensive. The self-sharpening feature is something to look for in the machine you are purchasing. Some mowers have handles that allow for adjustment in case of possible shrinkage.

If your lawn is so large that your home may be properly referred to as an "estate," or if it is terraced or so sloping as to make its mowing a real ordeal, the various power mowers that are available will appeal to you more than the man-pushed sort. Most manufacturers of power mowers offer several sizes; hence it is wise to inspect the various makes carefully in order to be sure that you are securing the size best suited to your own needs. Ease of operation, and particularly the question of whether or not adjustments may be made by a layman, are important factors to be considered before purchasing a motored mower. If yours is a steeply graded lawn you will want ample assurance that the machine you are considering has sufficient power, and that it is easily guided.

No mower, power driven or otherwise, will clip the hedge, trim the grass under the shrubbery, or clip the turf neatly along the walks. These little side duties of the man who mows the lawn must be taken care of by special pieces of equipment; and upon whether he has these special tools will depend much of the cheerfulness with which the summer lawn work is undertaken—to say nothing of the efficiency with which the task is performed.

Shears for cutting grass in out-of-reach corners of the lawn should have the greatest cutting ease possible, for shearing grass by hand is at best a tedious business. Be sure that your purchase has blades that are efficient clear to the point.

Another type of shears designed for grass around trees and under shrubbery is somewhat more expensive than the ordinary type. But because these shears are mounted on wheels and operated by pushing a lever on the handle stooping is eliminated, and this feature may make them well worth the extra cost to those of excess avoirdupois. The mounted type of grass shears may be secured in a self-sharpening form.

A good type of trimmer for making that neat little groove between sidewalk and grass that adds so much to the neatness of a well landscaped lawn is comparatively inexpensive. Most of them are obtainable for two dollars or less and they are easy to handle, operated as they are from a standing position. Most types are also useful for cutting sod strips.

Rakes are indispensable, of course, in lawn work as well as in the garden. Even though the mower has an efficient basket for catching the clippings, many prefer taking the grass up, all at one time, to unfastening the basket for frequent emptying.

It is essential to choose a type of rake which will not injure young grass roots. The straight rakes of flexible spring steel teeth are favorites for this type of work. Another type that finds much favor when lawns are badly infested with dandelions has curved teeth that pick off blossoms that cannot be reached by a lawn mower, yet it does not touch the roots of the grass. There are rubber rakes on the market, also, and, of course, wooden ones.

Discouraging Dandelions

For dandelion removal some lawn experts prefer a type of hoe cultivator to the dandelion rake or a weed chisel, while a chemical method of destruction which is effective for killing many types of weed, yet does not harm the grass, has its enthusiastic advocates. All such methods of weed destruction have the advantage of eliminating stooping from the lawn grooming process. A choice among them is a matter of personal preference which is best determined by inspection of the various devices or by discussion with neighboring lawn makers.

The ultimate luxury in hedge trimmers is an electric devise which, although relatively expensive, would be an undoubted boon to those who have a large expanse of hedge to be trimmed. These electric trimmers are useful for sides as well as top, operate rapidly and are quite light in weight.

Somewhat less expensive is a hedge cutter which operates on the same principle as a mowing machine and has various attachments which make it useful for any type of hedge. It may even be used on hedges as high as 10 feet with the operators (it requires two persons to handle it) working on the ground. This trimmer may be used for fancy as well as side hedge cuts, and is said to be from five to ten times as fast as an ordinary hand trimmer.

In some sections of the country watering the grass is a far more tedious and certainly a steadier task than cutting it, and in nearly all sections there are periods when irrigation is necessary if the lawn is to be kept consistently green and attractive.

In sections where irrigation is an all-season or even a year-round necessity, the ideal solution of the problem is to have the lawn piped for a sprinkling system before the grass is planted. Where the expense of this is deemed too great, various substitutes which are quite satisfactory are available. One of these consists of a series of sprinklers which are attached at intervals to an ordinary length of hose, and which will allow either a full circle or half-circle spray. Extra clamps, sprinklers and end caps may be purchased if more than the four used with an ordinary 50-foot length of hose are desired.

Another and similar type of sprinkler head is used between approximately 20-foot lengths of hose, and allows for arranging any size of sprinkler desired. It may be used with any size hose, but the water pressure available will determine the exact distance that will be necessary between the heads. This type of sprayer has the advantage of combining some of the good features of a regular sprinkling system with the qualities of inexpensiveness and portableness.

For the small lawn, particularly where sprinkling is not a year-round or all-season necessity, an inexpensive and yet satisfactory solution of the summer watering problem lies in the purchase of two sprays, one a whirling spray or at least a standing spray, the other one to be wielded by hand. Both are advisable, particularly for a lawn or garden of small area where it is almost impossible to adjust a standing or whirling spray so that it will water the whole area without encroaching on street, sidewalk, or a neighbor's property. Doing without some sort of spray that may be left to its own devices for long periods of time is, of course, out of the question because of the soaking rather than sprinkling which good lawns require, and because the long irrigation must be administered gently instead of by the beating, washing force of an un-nozzled hose.

Whether or not frequent waterings are necessary in your locality, a hose reel which eliminates the worst features of hand irrigation—the handling and dragging about of a muddy, kinking hose, is eminently desirable. A type may be obtained which is unreeled by a firm grip on the nozzle and which is easy to return to the reel.

But perhaps it is advice more than gadgets that are needed by the man who mows your lawn. Sometimes the neighbors' knowledge is adequate, but in cases where they disagree, or which their own success as lawn makers does not recommend them as advisers, there are good books devoted exclusively to lawn making. And there are also excellent chapters on the subject in various volumes dealing with wider aspects of gardening and landscaping problems.

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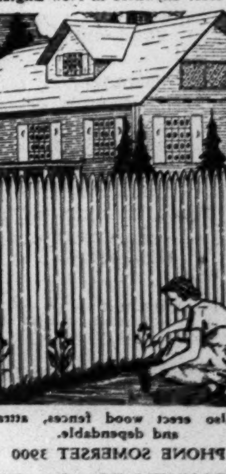

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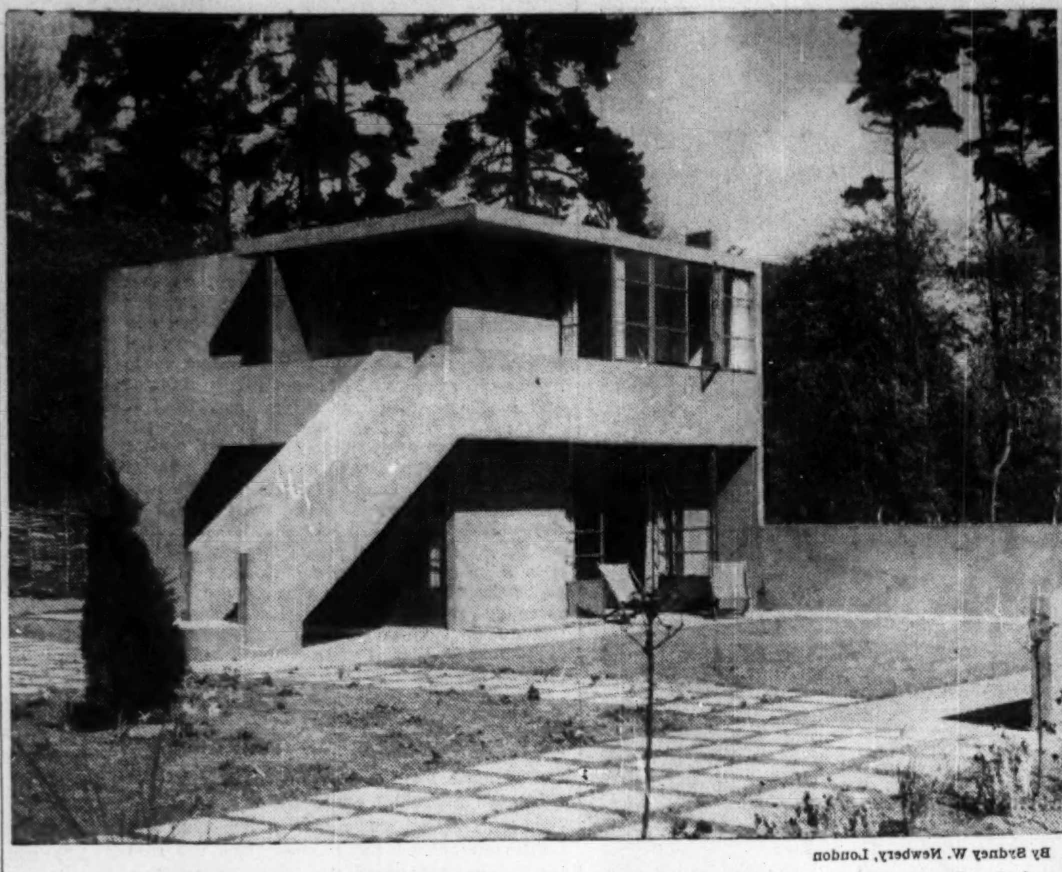

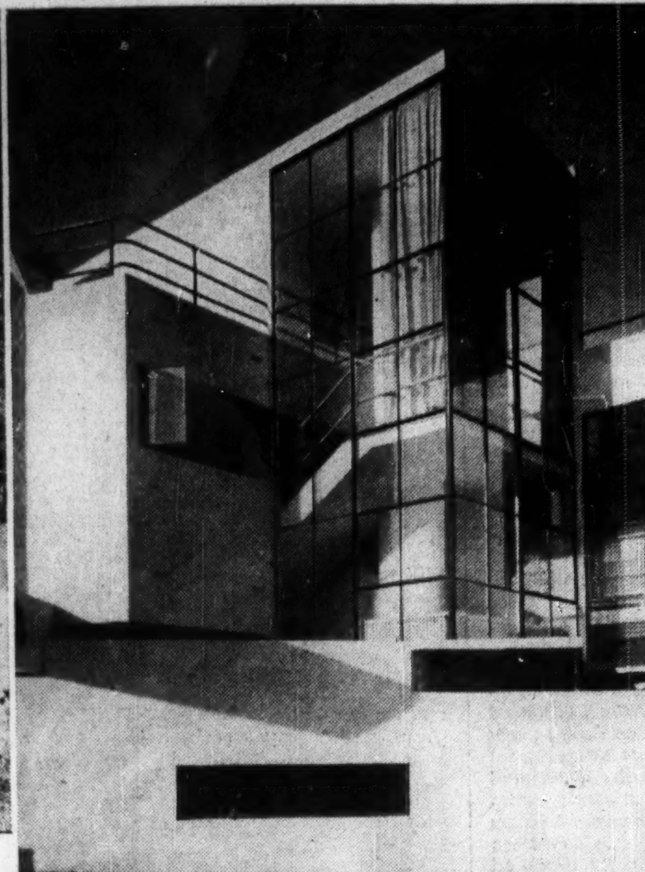

By Sydney W. Newbery, London

Left—Concrete House Near Haslemere, Surrey. The Staircase, Hung on Concrete Columns, Has Glazed Walls. Right—Exterior of a Reinforced Concrete House in Kent, Designed by Colin Lucas. The Living Rooms With Windows Face South

Gardens in Waste Spaces

'Beauty Treatment' by London Garden Society

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HUNDREDS of derelict, ugly spaces, torn and scarred by the demolition contractor and littered with tin cans, old boots and miscellaneous rubbish, are being adopted and turned into little oases of beauty, with growing flowers, shrubs and tiny trees. No patch is too small: none too large. It only needs to be ugly to merit the attention of a little band of workers whose honorary secretary is Miss A. K. Lock, whose every moment, when she is not engaged in business, is devoted to turning London into a city of flowers.

Although there have long been societies in London for encouraging the growing of flowers for pleasure or profit, this is the first time in London's history, so far as can be ascertained, that any attempt has been made to utilize its waste spaces for the benefit of residents and visitors alike.

A bare strip near St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner which has just had a 'beauty treatment,' is an example of what this London Gardens Society, as the organization is called, can do with most uncompromising material. The site is overshadowed by trees and surrounded by railings, and a few weeks ago looked about as unattractive a spot as could be imagined. Today it is filled with gaily painted wooden tubs thickly planted with bulbs already beginning to take a peep at London's hurrying millions.

This is how it was carried out. The hospital is shortly to be demolished, and it is possible that this unwanted piece of land will be incorporated in the new building plots, so the organizers wasted neither time nor expense in laying out the garden on the site. Instead they set out to see what they could get, with the result that some large casks were found. These were cut in half and painted at a local unemployment center. Someone presented them with bulbs, and a number of Girl Guides did the planting and are going to tend them. Thus, one more dull patch will become flowery in a few short weeks.

Westminster, at the moment, has two particularly ugly spots backed with advertisement boarding, and these are about to be taken in hand. One thing that pleases those who started this organization is the generous help which comes from all quarters.

One tiny appeal for plants to distribute in poor neighborhoods brought in hundreds of offers. Strangely enough, although Londoners rose nobly in the matter of subscriptions, comparatively few sent plants, almost all of them coming from distant parts of England.

In the matter of sites, too, nobody seems to deny those who wish to obtain permission to set up gardens on their unwanted, though often valuable, property. Occasionally, of course, little questions arise with far-reaching results. One very bad plot of land needed much heavy digging before anything could be done with it, and those who would give their leisure and their strength were chary of tilling this particular plot unless the society could show they held a lease from the owners. Of course, they couldn't, and so the plot still remains derelict; but if all else fails, perhaps a peppercorn rent will be arranged and then another ugly patch will burst forth into bloom.

Getting plants, sites and workers is a comparatively simple matter; the real problem lies in obtaining soil. People who live in the country may think that sounds absurd. But those who live in towns know from experience that if you decide to plant a window box and go along to the florists, before you know where you are you are several shillings the poorer. This may not matter to those who can afford it, but to many it is an unthinkable expense.

What the society hopes to do is to organize a series of soil dumps in various localities, from where it can be distributed to those who need it. Getting loans of old stables and sheds in and around London in which to store the soil is to be one of the organizer's first tasks. The next is to arrange for free delivery of soil. Eventually it is hoped that a first-class full-time gardener will be attached to the society to make a round of all the districts and advise and help those who wish to grow flowers, but lack even the little knowledge needed to make a successful window box. That idea is still, however, in the very remote future.

In the meantime, other members of the society are busy drawing up reports of places suitable for children's gardens, places of rest for elderly people, and unsightly patches needing beautifying blossoms.

Maxwell Press, London

London Girl Guides Planting Bulbs in Tubs to Brighten a Small Dull Patch of Waste Ground Near Hyde Park Corner

Concrete Houses in England

Two 'Poured Homes' and Their Method of Construction

By Basden Butt

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS now a good many years since Edison first introduced his "poured" house as a gift to the workingman of America, and the difficulties at first experienced in the use of concrete for domestic architecture have been completely overcome by modern auxiliary materials and methods of construction. Houses built of concrete reinforced with steel rods are now definitely practical—so much so that the modern "horizontal" style of architecture, although frequently adapted to construction in brick, is really the logical outcome of qualities inherent in this most modern of materials.

Two unusually interesting modern style houses recently built with reinforced concrete in England are illustrated with this article. The larger, which is situated near Haslemere, in Surrey was designed by Connel & Ward, and the smaller, which is in rural Kent, by Colin Lucas—three progressive architects who have recently joined forces. Both these houses are noteworthy because they embody revolutionary principles of construction and could not possibly be reproduced in brick without altering the design. Both are built on what has been called the cantilever principle. Reinforced concrete is so extremely strong that if the upper floors and roof are reinforced they can be "hung" or cantilevered from one or two reinforced columns or walls. This means that the other walls of the building are not weight-carrying, as is the case with an edifice in brick or stone.

Construction

The upper floors of the house near Haslemere are cantilevered from six concrete columns and from the walls on the north and east. And in the house in Kent, the upper floor and flat roof are cantilevered from the outside staircase and the north wall.

In the former house, this method of construction has made possible the staircase enclosed in glass and the windows to the living-room and principal bedroom which cut right across the width of the walls. Obviously these walls cannot be weight-carrying, they simply serve as "curtains" or weather-screens.

Similarly, in the smaller house, the same methods have made possible the wide, light windows and wide French doors, and on the south side of this house the wall to the principal bedroom, constructed of wood, is made to fold in sections on an overhead rail, so that the entire room can be thrown open.

Great Possibilities

This principle of cantilever construction has immense possibilities of practical development. Many of the walls, both external and internal, can be made in the form of screens, doors or movable partitions, so that the subdivision of the interior can be modified at will, and in summer many of the rooms can be opened out. This is one of the most revolutionary practical developments suggested by the use of concrete. Others are the hanging balcony, the flat roof-garden, and a complete absence of moldings.

One difficulty experienced with the earliest concrete houses was condensation of moisture on the interior walls, due to differences of temperature. This may be overcome by using two different mixes for the outside and inside of the walls, the mixes being poured at the same time if a wire mesh is included in the shuttering to prevent displacement. A simpler method is to line the interior with a one-half inch layer of insulating wallboard, which is placed in position before the concrete is poured. This has been done with both the houses illustrated. Bituminous cork is an alternative which is also found satisfactory; it may be used for insulation against both temperature and noise.

With regard to cost, it is interesting to note that the smaller house illustrated cost £1200, including the garden layout and the furnishing, but it is only possible for the price of a reinforced concrete house to compare favorably with a brick-built one if there is the utmost care in planning and skill in organization. If houses of this type were built in terraces it would also be possible to move the shuttering along as the pouring proceeded. In fact, reinforced concrete is especially suited for mass-production.

The result can undoubtedly be a house which is distinguished and unusual in appearance and remarkably pleasant to live in, while at the same time, concrete being one of the most enduring of materials, upkeep, repairs and redecorations should be reduced to a minimum. Colored concrete in a variety of soft, attractive shades is now available and there is no necessity for the rather hard, glaring white which was at first adopted. The house at Haslemere is a light biscuit color, and the house in Kent is in a shade of green concrete which harmonizes beautifully with the woods and meadows by which it is surrounded.

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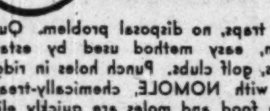

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Hobbies and Hints

Bluebonnets Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Texas

Dear Editor:

The letter from Miss P. H. M. of Texas published on the Garden Page of the Monitor of April 2 interested me considerably.

April is, indeed, the month of flowers in Texas, although we usually have many varieties in great profusion later in the spring and summer as well.

Miss M. deplored the lack of letters from Texas. Instead of a letter I am sending some verses.

Texas in Spring

Bluebonnets,
Rain and thunder,
Carpet of wonder—
Texas in spring!

Dogwood,
Pearly white,
Brimming with light—
Texas in spring!

Mockingbirds
Soar and sing,
Fleecy clouds wing—
Texas in spring!

LUCY C. WORKS

[Thank you, Miss Works, for the poem.—Editor.]

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World Seeks Same Security

(Continued from Page 1)

business of the state to provide exceptional work.

There were experiments in France and elsewhere with national workshops in the middle of the nineteenth century, but these experiments have little relation to the public works of today. They were intended as a system of relief—of an indirect and more or less disagreeable relief. They were a species of degrading charity. Wages were low, and the workers in employment properly protested against the exploitation of their fellows, and the competitive character of such work. Yet the work was not conceived on economic lines. In short, though in name resembling the public works of today, these national workshops were fundamentally dissimilar.

State a Balance Wheel

Today, in most countries, it is recognized that when private industry is in the doldrums, the public authorities should step in with schemes which will provide work, employ idle funds, distribute purchasing power, and increase the amenities and the economic equipment of the country.

The theory is that public works should counterbalance the fluctuations of private industry. They should not attempt to substitute themselves for private industry in normal times. When there is prosperity, say the advocates of public works, the authorities should retire. Public works should expand in periods of depression, and contract in periods of prosperity. They should act as a sort of arbitrage.

The difficulty, however, is the possibility of financing public works, precisely at a moment when money is scarce. That is why the credits for public works and the plans should be accumulated and prepared before a "crisis." There must be worked out, too, the effect on credits, on price levels, on the economic situation generally.

Under Study Since 1919

The International Labor Organization in Geneva, whose job it is to co-ordinate efforts and to compare results, and to suggest schemes, has studied this question from 1919. At the beginning, it laid down the desirability of reserving public works for slack times.

Since slack times have actually come, a committee of engineers and technicians has been set up to collect information and to give advice. It has examined some score of plans—from Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia. They concern roads, harbors, bridges, railroads, hydroelectric stations and so forth. The international, as distinct from the national, question of public works in Europe, should be particularly observed; for in 1933 a resolution was passed which suggested that creditor countries should lend capital and that countries lacking capital should co-operate, with a view to increasing national income in the debtor countries, and eventually enabling them to pay their debts.

Belgium Had Plan in 1927

Belgium as long ago as 1927 drew up a program of public works, notably the completion of the Charleroi-Brussels Canal, a direct waterway between Liege and Antwerp, and various other improvements, to cost 1,800,000,000 Belgian francs, afterward increased to 3,000,000,000. Recently 1,000,000 francs have been obtained from Dutch bankers. Large sums are also set aside for road repairs.

In Czechoslovakia a "labor loan" of 2,000,000,000 crowns is being used. In France, M. Tardieu brought forward a plan in 1930, allotting 16,000,000,000 French francs for public works. There were rival schemes with higher figures, but so far only partial measures have been taken. One decision is calculated nevertheless to provide 12,000,000 days of work in building, metallurgical, and electrical industries.

Among the projects are the electrification of railroads, rural equipment, housing, schools, airports, and in the colonies—to take a specific example—1,715,000,000 francs are being spent to construct harbors, railroads, and irrigation works in the Niger Basin.

Germany began in 1930 with a public works program [illegible]. There was another in 1932. Since Herr Hitler has been in power there has been a great extension of the system, both federal and municipal. Vast undertakings have been launched. Probably 6,000,000,000 Reichsmarks have been allocated to this purpose. The absorption of labor by these works and by the training camps has been remarkable.

It is well known that Italy has, since 1922, attached the greatest importance to public works. Estimates put at 37,000,000,000 lire the commitments of the Government. In the matter of land improvement, 4,276,000 hectares are affected—i.e. 14 per cent of the total area of Italy.

The Netherlands, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Spain, etc., are among the European countries which have embarked on the same course. Sweden has proceeded methodically, dividing up work into two types, that to be [illegible] and that to be reserved. [illegible] in 1921, and has never ceased to help in this way. An interesting feature is that it provides for the setting up of a crisis fund.

Even as this article is being written a report from Yugoslavia states that large public works, to be financed by government bonds on which foreign banks will lend 1,000,000,000 dinars. The list could be extended indefinitely. The plain fact is that the policy of public works is one which has appealed to every country.

Should Make Preparation

But it is necessary to bear in mind that schemes should not be improvised. They should be elaborated, financial provision made, co-ordinated by a central body, and if possible by an international body, and held in reserve as an effective influence in periods of economic inactivity.

That, at any rate, is the European judgment, though how far it has been applied is another matter.

Of course there can be any doubt of the increasing persuasion that shorter working hours have become necessary. Nobody who has listened to the debates last year at the International Labor Organization, and again this year, can fail to observe that though there is opposition to the proposed 40-hour week, it is chiefly on special technical grounds, such as its unsuitability in certain industries, and on the unfair competition between countries unless all agree to observe the restrictions.

The first objection can easily be disposed of by scales and exemptions. The second is only another demonstration of the need of such a body as exists at Geneva. The United States realized that it could not carry out its own reforms without regard to what was being done elsewhere. That is mainly why it is now represented in the I. L. O. and is a veritable missionary in the cause of shorter hours.

It would require much space to deal adequately with the problem of unemployed youth. Their plight is pitiful. In many cases men well in the twenties have never worked, and have no hope of working. The demoralizing effect of idleness on youth is apparent.

In Germany and in other countries a practical beginning has been made to provide occupation for them; but the problem requires further and careful attention.

Origin of Security

Social security is to be found, as far as governments can help to find it, in the development of compulsory insurance against all the disabilities which may fall upon the worker, in the proper and timely initiation of public works to counterbalance the decline of private industry, in the reduction of working hours as the machine reduces man's labor, and no less in the provision of facilities for healthful, interesting, or instructive recreations, studies, and other occupations for the new leisure.

Never in the history of the world have so many able minds and willing administrators been concerned with the establishment of social security, which is to be obtained by social conditions of human decency and dignity.

Girl Mate Bosses Soviet Ship's Crew

(Continued from Page 1)

be considered as established fact, they have been a little vexed by inquiring visitors who wanted to know whether the third mate ever overalls or a skirt and did the machinist "really know her job?"

Wonder at All the Fuss

Added to the fact that none of them speaks English and all the conversation has to be conducted in a series of bows, grins and finger-waving, the general feeling on board was that a lot of fuss was being made over the women. They say that the feeling on board was that there is nothing unusual in women getting back home where a woman engineer is nothing of a novelty and an ambitious navigator can hope to walk the bridge of her own ship some day.

All of the women are short and stocky, of the peasant-worker type. The third mate has been longest at sea and went to a navigation school to prepare for her job. On deck she wears a short skirt, a black jacket without brass buttons, and a beret cocked on one side of her head.

Bosses Men Around

When the Kalenin shifted piers the other day to take on a cargo of steel and American automobiles which will so shortly be tearing along the Neva or conveying Soviet officials to the Kremlin offices in Moscow, there was Third Mate Tumanina on the forecastle ordering the men about their work.

In a few moments she had hawsers tied up by Machinist Cherniakov has been at the dock winches, sliding the men, tightening loosened nuts, seeing that the everything is in ship-shape for the long Atlantic crossing.

You have to have a fine disregard for what oil does under finger nails to relish the job of machinist, but the Russian digs her fingers deep in grease, gives them a swish through a bit of waste and is off to the next job.

Will Get Rest at Sea

She is the one who has been busiest in port, while once at sea the third mate will have no chance to take her turn at the watch or with the scullery crew. And it is at sea too that the tidying up work of stewardesses reaches its height and waitresses are busiest keeping trays from sliding with the roll of the waves.

From Camden, where the Kalenin was last week, comes word that the Third Officer Tumanina is not to be trifled with. It appears that steamship rules against dogs do not apply to vessels under the Soviet flag and a dog was put on board and a pet. A stevedore looked at the dog with longing eyes. Whether he thought it would be fun to own it, or whether it struck him that a Russian dog would fetch a good price, no one perhaps will ever know.

Anna Club Him Off

Just as he made a grab at the dog, Third Officer Tumanina appeared, picked up a stout cudgel and beat the stevedore until he fled over the side of the ship.

The women on the Kalenin have been sharing public attention with three women stewardesses on the steamship Friedrich Engels. Also from Russia, Vera Bolshakova, Franziska Ivanovna Sholz and Elizabeta Zhuk who earn their way and while their work is women's work, they are doing on cargo boats of other nations it is done by men.

"I have been running on my ships for several years," said Capt. Anton Kurten of the Friedrich Engels. He explained that the Russian citizen must go to navigation school for four years before earning a seaman's certificate and Soviet citizen means man or woman.

Both ships came to Boston from Odessa through the Black Sea, a 35-day journey, and brought cargoes of licorice for MacAndrews & Forbes of Camden.

Roman Catholics in South Protest Acts in Mexico

MOBILE, Ala., April 30 (AP)—Roman Catholics of the Diocese of Mobile, embracing 60,000 communicants in Alabama and West Florida, were on record yesterday as protesting the alleged religious persecution of the Mexican Government.

A resolution adopted said the Government of Mexico in 1915, seeking U. S. recognition, agreed to grant absolute freedom of worship to all and it has "repudiated" this agreement.

Captain Freed in Crash

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Capt. William O. Pendleton of the steamship Lexington, which was struck and sunk in the East River after a collision with the freighter Jane Christenson last Jan. 3, has been exonerated of blame by the United States Steamboat Inspection Service. It was announced yesterday by the Colonial Line.

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H. P. Somerville, Man. Dir.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Hesitant, With Some Profit-Taking in Evidence

Irregular Trend In Less Active Stock Trading

Many Issues Convert Early Gains Into Losses of Similar Amounts

By Forrest Price

Silver stocks for sale today. It was an up-and-down market, principally down.

[illegible]

Markets at a Glance

[illegible]

Bank and Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

[illegible]

Corn Features Grain Market at Chicago

[illegible]

Bond Averages

[illegible]

Cotton Prices

[illegible]

Edison Property Mortgage

[illegible]

National Cash Register

[illegible]

Hide Futures

[illegible]

Roper Speaks May 20 In Boston Observing Foreign Trade Week

[illegible]

Dividend Declarations

[illegible]

Decision on Steel Prices on May 22

[illegible]

Koppers Company Given Ford Award

[illegible]

Chicago Board

[illegible]

Fewer Business Failures

[illegible]

Kimberly-Clark Corp.

[illegible]

Railway Light & Securities

[illegible]

American Ice Co. Loss

[illegible]

Cities Service Earnings Show Good Increase

Net Gain of $1,808,989 for 1934 Over 1933, According to Annual Report

[illegible]

Money Markets

[illegible]

Foreign Exchange Rates

[illegible]

Valuation of the Dollar

[illegible]

Treasury Statement

[illegible]

Canada Dry Ginger

[illegible]

Commerce and Finance • Business and Industry

France to Remove Discrimination Against American Goods

Company Unions Advance Rapidly Since the War

Survey Finds Them Inadequate, However, as Bargaining Agencies

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Company unions or employee representation plans have increased rapidly since the war, while over this period the membership of trade unions has actually declined, according to the findings of a special research study made public today by the Twentieth Century Fund. It states, however, that company unions "are inadequate agencies for genuine collective bargaining."

After making an extensive survey, the fund reports that company unions are serious competitors for membership with the regular or outside trade unions. It estimates that about 2,500,000 workers are now organized in company unions as compared with a total trade union membership of approximately 4,200,000. In contrast to the total number of wage workers in the United States, however, the proportion organized in both company and trade unions is relatively small—only 6,700,000 out of approximately 32,000,000, or 21 per cent.

Company Unions Growing

The study reveals the fact that in the period since the war, membership in company unions has grown rapidly, while that of the regular unions has not. For example, comparable figures show that the number of employees in company unions increased from 404,000 to 1,300,000 between 1919 and 1932, while the membership of the American Federation of Labor fell from 3,300,000 to 2,500,000 in the same period.

An especially rapid growth in company unions has occurred since the summer of 1933. This has been attributed by the staff largely to the influence of Section 7A of the NIRA. Employees were given the right to bargain collectively by the law and to organize some form of collective bargaining agency.

Inadequate for Bargaining

The report maintains, on the basis of an intensive investigation of 80 specific plans, that company unions are usually inadequate agencies for collective bargaining because "direct or indirect employer influence can, in the nature of this type of organization, never be entirely absent, although it is present in a degree that varies greatly between one plan and another."

On the other hand, the report says that "employees do not always suffer economic injury because of employer influence in the bargaining organization. They may enjoy conditions as good as, or better than, those enjoyed by like workers in competing plants where there is no organization or where there is trade union jurisdiction." "Furthermore, company unions often supply effective machinery for adjusting grievances and correcting abuses when no such means would otherwise exist."

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United States and Canada

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FUR STORAGE Call Liberty 6981. WINTHROP FURS, Inc. 230 Devonshire St., Boston C. H. Anderson.

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HELPERS for small Connecticut inn: cook capable of taking complete charge of cooking; one waitress-housemaid: state full experience and minimum salary; would consider couple. Address Box X-17, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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MILTON, MASS., 156 Edgehill Road, Overlooking Cunningham Park—Beautiful new colonial 7-room home with open porch, 2-car attached garage, large lot of land; open Sunday; call any time by appointment. Telephone Granite 3334.

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N. Y. C., 70th (2032 Bdwy.) (3F)—Attractively priced, cheery outside, redecorated, running water, [illegible] service, elev.; tele. En. 2-6461.

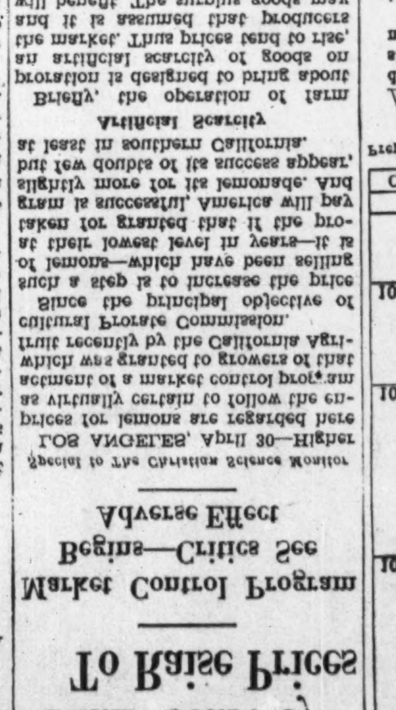
N. Y. C., [illegible] 92nd—Single-double and twin; hotel apts., kitchen privileges; private home; transportation; near church; $3.50 up. Stoner.

SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY, 15 Franklin Place—Enjoy spring in the country; sunny room in home 5 minutes from station; breakfast if desired. Tel. Summit 6-0108.

TWO quiet sunny rooms, private home, convenient transportation, church; gentlemen. LaRue, 3106 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-2865.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Indices Reveal Varying Trends



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS INDICATED by the accompanying chart, industrial production has been receding rather sharply during the last two months.

In contrast to this trend, distribution, as measured by freight carloadings and bank debits, was maintained at relatively satisfactory levels until last week.

The carloadings index for March and early April, however, presents a distorted picture, because of the sharp expansion in the movement of coal in response to heavy consumer buying as a protection against the threatened strike.

Silver Price Rise Features Trade In Nonferrous Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—The base metals have been put in the shadows by the abrupt rises in silver. Earnings of many metal companies have been greatly enhanced by prices now being paid for their by-product, silver. There is only one important purely silver mine in the United States, the rest of the production coming from copper, lead or zinc mines as a by-product.

Prices of the base metals were largely unchanged over the past week. The price of lead was lifted $1 a ton on Monday, a repetition of the market behavior a week before. Zinc was extremely quiet at the unchanged quotation of 4.10c a pound, East St. Louis.

Domestic copper sales have been running somewhat under the rate of a month ago, and there is some doubt as to whether producers will sell the monthly quota of 30,750 tons which was established by the Copper Code Authority.

European copper prices have been inclined to sag, though on the whole have held steady at 7.65c a pound, European ports. Lead sales in a recent week were 6200 tons, as against 7800 tons the preceding week, in both cases better than average. Paint makers and battery manufacturers have been the principal lead purchasers.

In tin the feature is the scarcity of spot tin in the American market, a premium of a cent a pound over distant deliveries applying.

Big Advertising Plan By Insurance Firms

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Theodore M. Riehle, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, said recently life insurance companies will place $100,000 of newspaper advertising during the week of May 13-18 as part of the observance of life insurance week.

The advertising expenditure is indicative, he said, of the belief held by life insurance in business recovery.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions; 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week; and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Banquet and Bridge Tables
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IDA GORDON
330 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

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DRESSES made, $8 up; also coats and suits; alterations; honest service. EVA GRUBMAN 2398 Creston Ave., N. Y. C. RA 9-3709

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, companions. Hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. Miss Wolfe, Associate. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-8347, New York City.

Lemon Growers Plan Scarcity To Raise Prices

Market Control Program Begins—Critics See Adverse Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 30—Higher prices for lemons are regarded here as virtually certain to follow the enactment of a market control program which was granted to growers of that fruit recently by the California Agricultural Prorate Commission.

Since the principal objective of such a step is to increase the price of lemons—which have been selling at their lowest level in years—it is taken for granted that if the program is successful, America will pay slightly more for its lemonade. And but few doubts of its success appear, at least in southern California.

Artificial Scarcity

Briefly, the operation of farm proration is designed to bring about an artificial scarcity of goods on the market. Thus prices tend to rise, and it is assumed that producers will benefit. The surplus goods may be converted. The surplus goods may in foreign markets for what they will bring, or merely destroyed.

It is obvious that full control of the amount of goods allowed to enter the market must be secured if such artificial price levels are to be maintained, and the authority to exercise such power is conferred by the Agricultural Prorate Act. It became effective in August, 1933, and many California crops now are being sold in accordance with its terms.

The measure was bitterly opposed by independent growers and packers of lemons, who presented their case during a series of public hearings held in Los Angeles. They charged that the prorate is contrary to the best interests of California lemon growers.

May Force Price Too High

Speaking along this line, Dr. Ray Untereiner, who appeared to speak against the system as an export witness, declared that the economic problems of the lemon grower could not be solved by a temporary salve in the form of higher prices.

An increase in fruit prices, he explained, would be followed by new plantings, and with increasing production would come the necessity of new restrictions. In the end, he concluded, lemon prices would be forced so high that few could afford to purchase them. Only by forcing out the inefficient producer can the lemon grower obtain a stable economic condition, Dr. Untereiner said.

Opponents of the proration scheme also stated that it could not function in the case of lemons because 80 per cent of the California crop is involved in interstate commerce. John H. Lytle, appearing for the Mutual Orange Distributors, an independent marketer, said that in his opinion lemons enter interstate commerce when they leave the trees.

According to the official statement of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, however, proration is an emergency measure to be used only until the demand for lemons catches up with the supply.

Interest on Demand And Time Deposits Is Now Eliminated

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—The committee of the New York Clearing House announced yesterday the elimination after May 15 of all interest now paid by members of the clearing house on demand deposits made by mutual savings banks with such institutions, and on time deposits, from whatever source, payable within six months from the date of deposit or demand.

This action follows the reductions in call and time loan rates, commercial paper and bankers' bill charges effected two weeks ago, and reflects the diminished earnings of the large commercial banking institutions.

Time deposits payable more than six months from the date of deposit or demand are not subject to the regulations under which action is now taken. Interest on demand deposits, with the exception of those made by mutual savings banks, ceased June 16, 1933, under the requirements of the banking act.

The only classes of demand deposits on which interest still can be paid are those of states and cities, while on time deposits the new regulations fix a minimum deposit of six months before any interest can be fixed.

London Suit Opens Against Chrysler

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—The damage suit against the American motor magnate, Walter P. Chrysler, arising from what the plaintiffs' counsel called the forced sale in 1928 of the Allied British Company, Chrysler Motors, Ltd., was opened in the King's bench division today by former stockholders.

Attorney Gilbert Beyfus, opening the plaintiffs' case, said, "allegations of fraud and conspiracy to cheat and defraud were made and denied," in the action which is understood to be for about £70,000—$350,000.

The plaintiffs, whose company handled the sales of Chrysler automobiles in the British Isles from 1925 to 1928, when the business was taken over by the Chrysler organization, are headed by Arnold de la Poer and Major Gerald C. Maxwell.

The defendants include Chrysler, Charles Morton Lomax, Joseph Edward Fields, Bernard Edwin Hutchinson, Stephen Daniel Briggs, the Chrysler Export Corporation, Detroit, the Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, and the Société Antonyme Chrysler.

The hearing is expected to require more than a week. The correspondence to be introduced exceeds 1500 pages.

N. E. Textile Men to Continue Fight Against Processing Tax

Southern Mill Manufacturers Want to Keep AAA Benefits, but Agree on Need of Relief From Burden—Cloth Market Steady

By A. A. Talmadge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 30—Taming of the fiery southern section of the cotton manufacturing industry, as performed by the envoys of the Roosevelt Administration, was the outstanding feature of the cotton trade during the past week.

The southern mill men gathered at Augusta, Ga., for the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the meeting drew greater attention than usual for fireworks were expected when the southerners cut loose on the processing tax. It was to be the southern echo of the New England campaign, in protest. Colonel William D. Anderson, president of the Association, sounded the keynote in his opening address, when he vigorously condemned the processing tax, attacked the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and called on Secretary Henry A. Wallace to resign from the President's Cabinet.

His address was greeted by round upon round of cheers from the assembled delegates, many of whom echoed his protest at the cotton tax, with which the mills are burdened. Special envoys of the Washington Administration were there to hear and to report. That was the middle of the week when the convention started.

Want Fair Levy of Taxes

On the closing day of the convention, the association adopted a series of resolutions warmly commending the cotton crop program of the Roosevelt Administration, the processing tax and the relief it has given to the cotton farmer, but asked that a thorough study be made of the method of levying the tax to the end that the mills may be relieved of some of the burden. Those who objected to the mildness of the resolutions, in view of the preceding attacks on the AAA, were overruled and the resolutions were adopted without recorded opposition.

Nothing was said in the resolutions about the very heavy inventory of unsold gray goods and yarn that most of the southern mills are carrying. No estimate was given of the amount of inventory loss that would result if the Government should decide to reduce the loan level from 12 cents to 10 cents or lower.

It has been these government loans on cotton which have been advanced to the growers on a basis of 12 cents a pound, that have virtually pegged the price at or near the 12-cent level. It is freely admitted in the cotton trade that a reduction in the basis of the cotton loans would cause an immediate drop in the cotton market, and would therefore proportionately reduce the price of cotton gray goods.

Committee's Views Known

In the cotton textile markets as a whole the about-face of the southern mill men was taken as an indication of the probable outcome of the special inquiry now being conducted by the President's committee of four cabinet officers.

Two of the four members of the committee are known in advance to be hostile to the aims of the cotton textile industry, i. e., Wallace with respect to modifying the cotton processing tax and Hull with respect to curbing the imports of Japanese textiles. One of the other two has been out of sympathy with a number of the cotton mill managements over labor matters, and the fourth, though ostensibly friendly, is recognized as the greatest politician in the President's Cabinet outside of Postmaster General Farley himself.

Even though they are none too sanguine of the committee's final report, the champions of the embattled cotton mills are preparing this week to present their case at the various committee hearings which are already under way in Washington.

The hearings themselves are conducted before a subcommittee of departmental subordinates and technicians who are looked upon by the mill men and their friends as probably not quite as unsympathetic as the Cabinet group itself.

Data are being gathered for presentation in the hope that the public recital of it alone may accomplish a measure of relief, even though in the committee itself the data may not get such a friendly reception.

The case is to follow along the same four lines as have previously received emphasis in the campaign of protest conducted in New England.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Selected from reports by Monitor correspondents and government surveys)

German Steel Demand—The German demand for iron and steel scrap continues exceptionally strong, according to a report from the United States Vice-Consul at Cologne. Imports of scrap in February totaled 21,648 tons, a noteworthy increase over the 12,212 tons imported in January. Present indications are that the German demand for scrap will continue on its present or an even higher level during the spring and summer months.

German Ceramic Exports—Germany's ceramic industry was able to maintain its export trade at a relatively higher level in 1934 than most German industries, according to a report from the American consulate general, Frankfort-on-Main. Exports of ceramic wares declined less than 6 per cent to a total value of 58,600,000 reichsmarks, while aggregate German exports during the year showed a loss of 14 per cent. (Value of reichsmark in 1934 was 39 cents.) Chief items of exports are chinaware, wall tiles, fireproof bricks, chemical ceramic wares and stoneware utensils. The principal markets are Italy, England, Netherlands, Switzerland and, for chinaware, the United States.

Czech Foreign Trade—Czechoslovakia's foreign trade in cotton and cotton goods in 1934 was characterized by an excess of imports over exports, according to the United States Commercial Attaché at Prague. Total imports for the year were valued at 676,265,000 crowns, an increase of 22 per cent, compared with the preceding year. However, the past year's receipts were about 75 per cent under those of the peak year 1927. Czechoslovak exports of cotton and cotton goods increased 7 per cent to 603,321,000 crowns in 1934, but were 80 per cent lower than those of 1927. However, about 84 per cent of imports consisted of raw material, while 70 per cent of exports were manufactured products. (Value of crown in 1934 was 4 cents.)

Czech Glass Exports—Improvement in Czechoslovakia's glass export trade in the current year is shown in a report to the Commerce Department. Shipments abroad in January and February were valued at 87,208,000 crowns, compared with 53,327,000 crowns in the like period of 1934. While the situation of Czechoslovakia's glass industry as a whole is still far from satisfactory, the increased foreign demand has materially aided plants producing such products. The export outlook appears encouraging, and it is anticipated that overseas business will continue at present levels, with the possibility of improvement.

Swiss Watch Industry—The United States substantially increased its purchases of Swiss watches and watch movements during the past year, according to the United States Consul at Zurich. The total value of watch exports to the American market during 1934 amounted to 12,600,000 francs, against 7,300,000 francs in 1933, an increase of more than 70 per cent. Aggregate exports of Swiss watches in 1934 amounted to 109,000,000 francs, an increase of 13½ per cent, compared with the preceding year. (Average value of Swiss franc in 1934 was 32 cents; in 1933, 25 cents.)

Swiss Leather Purchases—Increased activity of the important Swiss shoe industry resulted in a larger consumption of leather in that country during 1934, according to the Department of Commerce. Exports of leather from the United States to Switzerland were valued at $1,223,939 during the year, the largest sales to this market since 1930. Switzerland was the second most important foreign market for American leather in 1934, and made more purchases than any other country except the United Kingdom.

Hungary's Shoe Trade—Continued stagnation was evident in Hungarian shoe production during the last quarter of 1934, says the American Consulate General at Budapest. Production for this period was estimated to be at least 10 per cent lower than that in the previous quarter and 20 per cent below the like quarter of the previous year.

Hungary Buys Automobiles—Notable improvement in the automotive trade of Hungary during 1934 is shown in a report to the Commerce Department. During the past year sales of 915 passenger cars, 105 motor trucks and 246 motorcycles were recorded, compared with 386 passenger cars, 65 motor trucks and 209 motorcycles sold in 1933. On a percentage basis, these gains are unusual, as they represent increases of 137 per cent in passenger cars, 62 per cent in motor trucks and 18 per cent in motorcycles.

Austrian Iron Output—The Austrian iron and steel industry registered a substantial gain in 1934, chiefly because of governmental public works, new orders for railway equipment and bridge construction, coupled with an increase in domestic rolled goods consumption, according to the United States Commercial Attaché at Vienna. Preliminary figures show that pig iron production at 131,580 tons registered a gain of 40 per cent over the 1933 output.

Belgian Paper Industry—Belgium's paper industry lost ground in foreign markets during the past year. Sales abroad of leading classes of paper and board products during the first 10 months of 1934 totaled 25,724 tons, valued at 74,472,000 francs, compared with 31,691 tons, valued at 104,500,000 francs, in the like 1933 period. Keen competition from Scandinavian countries and Germany has weakened the position of Belgian paper products in South American markets. The aggregate capacity of Belgian paper industry in 1934 was reliably estimated at 22,800 tons a month, with production in that year being placed at about 60 per cent of capacity.

Hull Says Pact Between France And U. S. Assured

Agreement Reached Giving American Goods Equal Treatment

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—A breakdown in talks looking toward a give-and-take trade treaty between France and the United States was averted today when France promised to accord equality of treatment to American exports valued at more than $115,000,000.

Secretary Hull announced the two countries had agreed on fundamentals for negotiating the reciprocal treatment. Actual negotiation of the pact, designed to lower tariffs and eradicate discriminatory decrees and other trade barriers, will begin after public hearings are held on June 24.

The announcement wrote a climax to preliminary talks which verged on a breakdown two years ago. Secretary Hull warned then that unless France quickly agreed to negotiate a pact on the basis of equality of treatment and removed discriminations against American products she would not be given concessions granted other countries as a result of 18 trade pacts now concluded or under negotiation.

American trade with France is larger than with any other country with which pacts have been proposed or negotiated, except Canada.

France ranks fifth as a buyer of American products and ninth as a source of supply for this country's purchases.

American exports to France declined from $265,981,000 in 1929, to $115,706,000 in 1934, while French exports to this country dropped from $171,485,000 to $57,326,000.

American exports of raw cotton—the chief item in trade—declined from $87,127,000 to $38,325,000, and there has been a large decrease in the value of exports of leaf tobacco, wheat, lard, furs, gasoline and petroleum products, refined copper and motor cars.

French exports to this country, all of which have declined greatly, are chiefly underdressed furs, leather gloves, walnuts, machine-made laces, silk apparel, pile fabrics, rayon threads, diamonds, pearls, paintings and works of art.

Cotton Exports Off Sharply for Season

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

COTTON exports have fallen sharply to 3,726,000 bales for the season through April 11, 1935, while in the identical period 12 months earlier 6,209,000 bales were shipped abroad.

Warehouses in the Southwest are bulging with cotton which, under normal conditions, would have moved to foreign spinners. Cotton growers abroad are also laying plans for a further expansion of acreage.

AAA Official Urges Wheat Crop Control Until at Least 1940

ENID, Okla., April 30 (AP)—Carrying a campaign for continued crop control into the heart of the wheat belt, George E. Farrell, director of the grains division of the AAA, told farmers today that control of wheat planting will be imperative until at least 1940.

Addressing a meeting of producers, Mr. Farrell urged them all to vote May 25 in the national referendum arranged to determine whether the AAA's wheat production program shall go on.

"There is the indisputable fact," he said, "that the acreage available for wheat is still greater than the market for the production from these acres."

Because of diminished exports, Mr. Farrell said, "it appears that our top limit of wheat acreage should be from 56,000,000 to 58,000,000 acres, instead of the 66,000,000 acres we grew in the base period."

Mr. Farrell rapped grain handlers and processors who have fought the Administration's efforts to adjust farm production.

Uncertainty of U. S. Policy On Silver Vexes Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

silver were required. That was on the basis of last June's gold stock. Gold has since been flowing to American shores as well as silver. As it comes in, the ratio of silver required goes up correspondingly. In spite of the 300,000,000 ounces of silver already bought from the world, therefore, much over a billion ounces is still required. This is equivalent to between four and five years' output from world mines. Thus the nearer aim of policy is a price level of $1.29 an ounce.

World speculators in every bourse in the world are helping Mr. Roosevelt attain this price goal. At first they did not take the discretionary authority seriously. Mr. Roosevelt bid. Quietly the Treasury began accumulating silver in a market which is so "thin" (that is, a market in which supplies are scanty) that the price jumps at even a moderate extra bid.

Everybody Buys

When the speculators realized that Mr. Roosevelt meant business, they became buyers against him. Their theory was that, if the United States seriously meant to boost the price to $1.29, they might as well buy silver in order to sell it back again to Washington at an enhanced price. The market thus became even thinner. Everybody turned buyer. What a wit remarked at the onset of the silver policy, "Mr. Roosevelt has underwritten a perpetual bull market in silver," seemed to have come true.

Of most interest to the world while the price was being worked up was what Mr. Roosevelt would do when the world price rose to the fixed price of 64½ cents an ounce that domestic miners collect from the Treasury. This presented itself as a nice dilemma. If the world price soared above the fixed domestic price, then there would be grumbling in the silver belt. Mr. Roosevelt met the problem boldly by advancing the domestic price. Immediately a race set in—the speculators vs. Mr. Roosevelt. Twice the President got in front. Each time the speculators stole up one step ahead of him. Finally, last week-end, Mr. Roosevelt called a temporary halt, but, with 75-cent silver 50 cents short of the congressional goal, the markets are still differing.

What Tack Next?

So many monetary powers in respect of silver as well as gold are vested in the President that, instead of resuming the race, Mr. Roosevelt might fool the speculators by going off on one of many possible tacks. He can reach either of his two goals very simply. He could either:

1. Boost the domestic price immediately to $1.29, an act which would be a signal to the world that no more buying in world markets would be attempted. The new speculative balloon raging through the world would thus be pricked.

2. Invoke the provision in the Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 31, which allows the President to devalue the silver dollar to 59.06 per cent of its present content. This would automatically increase the dollar equivalent of the ounces of silver acquired. By this means the silver stock, it is computed, could be "stretched" automatically to the one fourth required by law—that is, the 1,300,000,000 ounces required would be satisfied by the present acquirement of 250,000,000 ounces.

Mexico's Problem

Mexico's troubles are not very serious. That country is not on a silver standard, as is commonly supposed. It "manages" the price of its currency, like Great Britain, by exchange market operations. It so happens, however, that the currency used by the Mexicans is for the most part printed on silver. Mexico, in other words, uses silver in paying its bills where Americans would use bank checks. When the price of silver soared last week to 77½ cents, the silver content of the Mexican peso was actually worth about 30 cents. This was 2½ cents more than the pegged value of the Mexican peso on the foreign exchange value. A crisis occurred overnight. Naturally the people could have got more by melting down their money instead of using it as money. The remedy was to clamp an embargo on the export of silver coins and to call in those coins and give paper money in exchange. Both actions were taken while Mexican officials took a plane to Washington and besought the United States Administration to "go slow."

But, beyond such temporary inconveniences, the boosting of the price of silver in Washington is putting money into Mexican pockets. Mexico is the world's greatest producer. Last year out of 181,000,000 ounces produced by the world's mines, 75,000,000 ounces, or 40 per cent, came from Mexico. One can imagine the Mexican officials saying in Washington: "Please don't abandon your policy. Keep it up. But do, do be reasonable, and, if possible, tip us off about your actions so that we can prevent our currency from embarrassment."

The Orient is more seriously involved by the silver-buying policy than Mexico.

Like Mexico, India is a great "mine" of silver, but the "mine," instead of being situated in the ground, is apparent in the metal-spangled appearance of the Hindu women. If all India's earrings, hair ornaments and anklets were melted down, their value would probably amount to a quarter of all the supplies of silver which have flowed indestructibly into "consumption" since the fifteenth century. This silver in India is of course improving in value as the price is put up.

India Not On Silver

India is not, as is commonly supposed on a silver standard. Its currency is "managed," with Britain's pound sterling. As in Mexico, however, the money used by the people is silver coinage, called rupees.

Before the price of silver gets to the statutory $1.29, a currency crisis would break out in India, similar to but much more serious than the recent short-lived crisis in Mexico. It would be more profitable to melt down rupees for their silver than to use them as coins.

Unlike Mexico and India, China is on a silver standard. Its money, in other words, is not only printed on silver; its currency in terms of foreign currencies fluctuates with the price of silver. The present tense is here used. But a qualification must be appended. Since last fall the Chinese have taken more or less remedial action. In an effort both to stop an outflow of silver to world markets in response to its higher price and to relieve its currency of slavish dependence on the price of silver, the Nanking Government placed a prohibitory export tax on silver exports. The troubles affecting Chinese exchange arise from the leaks of silver out of China in smuggling. Of late, however, the outward movement has been more or less checked and China—more or less shielded from the acrobatics of the silver market. Yet even with a pegged price, the high Chinese exchange has resulted in grave commercial and financial crisis.

Mexico and U. S. Found in Accord On Silver Policy

Morgenthau-Lopez Talk "Satisfactory"—Coins Are Scarce in Mexico

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The United States and Mexican Governments have concluded "mutually satisfactory" conversations on the American price-boosting silver policy, but details were closely guarded.

Secretary Morgenthau, in telling reporters of the discussions he has had with Roberto Lopez, Assistant Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, announced there would be no change tonight in 77.57 cents an ounce, price the American Treasury is paying for newly mined domestic silver.

With the world price for the metal slumping below this figure, a close watch was kept on the Treasury all day for some indication that the American price would be jumped up again. The world price last week reached a high of 81 cents.

Señor Lopez flew here for conferences with Mr. Morgenthau when the advancing American prices precipitated a monetary crisis in Mexico and banks called in silver coin.

The Mexican official said the conversations with Mr. Morgenthau had been "mutually satisfactory."

MEXICO, D. F., April 30 (AP)—Although 800,000,000 pesos in new copper coins have been put in circulation by the Bank of Mexico, the shortage of small change for business transactions became more acute today as silver money was retired from circulation.

Hundreds of persons yesterday formed a queue, two abreast, which encircled the Bank of Mexico as they sought and obtained bronze change for paper money.

The crowd, which was calm and cheerful, was kept in line by police and admitted, one-by-one, to the banks.

In many restaurants and stores the prospective buyer was asked if he intended to pay with change or bank notes and, if he had no change, he could make no purchases. Messages from other cities and towns reported the situation was worse outside of the capital.

To meet the demand for small coins the Bank of Mexico opened a new office here at which bank notes will be changed for the new money.

Narciso Bassols, Minister of Finance, said 200,000 20-cent pieces were being coined daily and would be put into circulation as rapidly as possible, and that normal conditions would be restored within a few days.

Bassols said that the new peso bank notes which have been ordered in New York, would be distributed May 15, and 50-cent pieces, which are to be coined in Philadelphia, would arrive by the same time. The Government called in the silver.

The mission of Roberto Lopez, chief administrative official of the Ministry of Finance, who conferred with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., in Washington Sunday and Monday, was explained by Bassols as that of making a study of problems which have been and may be created by the high price of silver.

More than 126,000,000 pesos in silver had been delivered to the Bank of Mexico up to the closing time last night. The Government expected most of the 300,000,000 pesos now in circulation would be surrendered in a short time.

A considerable demand for dollars was met yesterday by the Bank of Mexico and other banks which bought and sold at 3.60 pesos to the dollar, the rate at which the peso had been stabilized for a year and a half until the rise in silver prices increased its intrinsic value.

Exchange Nominees All on One Ballot

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has decided that regular and independent nominees for places in the exchange management shall be listed on a single ballot.

In their ruling the governors provided that the names of candidates be placed on the slate without distinguishing marks disclosing whether the nominees were selected by the nominating committee or by petition. The election will be held on May 13.

Action of the governors was taken, it was suggested in brokerage quarters, to avoid undue emphasis on factional differences in the election. The only opposition to the regular slate indicated lies in the recent nomination by petition of four candidates for places on the governing board.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 10
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 4
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 10
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 20
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20